NOTE ON THE

Past and Present Administration

OF THE

Raja's Chattrams

IN THE

TANJORE AND MADURA DISTRICTS.

1908.

V. G. & BROS., TANJORE.

ARCHIVES

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Raja's Chattrams, Tanjore.

I. The origin of the chattrams.

1. Muktambalpuram (Orattanadu).
2. Vennar.
3. Sreyas.
4. Kanji House.
5. Rajasambalpuram (Darasaram).
6. Sakwarambalpuram (Ammachattram.)
7. Yemunambalpuram (Nidamangalam).
8. Sydambalpuram.
9. Rajakumaraboyi (Surakkottai).
10. Mahadevapatnam.
11. Malliam.
12. Kasangulam (Pattukkottai).
13. Mohanambalpuram (Rajamadam)
14. Sulakshanambalpuram (Ammani-Chattram).
15. Droupadambalpuram (Manamelkudi).
16. Rajakumarambalpuram (Mimisal)
17. Panchanadhamohanambalpuram.
18. Nadar.
19. Rameswaram.
20. Sethukarai (Dhanushkoti).

BETWEEN the years 1743 and 1837, the Mahratta rulers of Tanjore founded a number of "Chattrams", for the accommodation of travellers on the main road to Rameswaram. Most of these chattrams are named after ladies of the palace, e. g. a mother, wife or sister or a favourite of some Raja's seraglio. The Sreyas chattram at Tanjore was founded by the late Raja, Sivaji, in honour of his favourite deity. The names of the twenty chattrams under the management of the District Board during the year 1907—08 are noted in the margin. Eighteen are situated within the Tanjore District; the other two are situated respectively at Rameswaram and Sethukarai, on the island of Rameswaram in the Madura District. The chattrams at Sydambalpuram and Surakkottai have since been amalgamated, under the sanction conveyed in G. O. No.1226 L. Mis., dated 5th September 1907. They lay within a distance of a mile of each other; the object of the amalgamation was to concentrate the staff and prevent unnecessary expenditure.

2. *Endowments.* All the chattrams, except the institution at Pattukkottai, are more or less adequately endowed, the endowments consisting of entire villages or of detached pieces of land or gardens, usually granted rent-free. In a few cases, the endowments are paid from the Government Treasury, in the form of money allowances. The endowments in land comprise 76 entire Inam villages, 11 Shrotriam villages and 31 scattered tracts of land, besides topes and gardens. This landed estate covers about 40,000 acres, including wet and dry lands, the Chattram Department owning, in a few cases, both the tenants' and the landlord's right. The property extends over six

taluks (Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Mayavaram, Tirutturaippundi and Pattukkottai), but is grouped, for administrative purposes, into the Northern and Southern ranges. All the villages in the Pattukkottai Taluk and one village in the Tirutturaippundi Taluk are in charge of the Southern Range Tahsildar, the remaining villages being in charge of the Northern Range Tahsildar. A few scattered tracts in the Mayavaram Taluk are attached to the Malliam chattram and are under the immediate supervision of the Ayan Tahsildar of that Taluk. The village of Vadaseri, attached to the chattrams at Rameswaram, is in charge of the Southern Range Tahsildar, but the institutions themselves are supervised by the President of the Ramnad Taluk Board, subject to the control of the President of the Tanjore District Board.

II. Scope of the charities.

3. There are no documents expressly defining the objects of the charities; but a letter addressed by Raja Sarabhoji to the British Resident in 1801 (vide Appendix I., office-note of the Vice-President, printed in G. O., No. 1485 L., dated 30th November 1906) suggests that the original intention of the donors may have been primarily to feed or otherwise help pilgrims to Rameswaram. In practice, however, the charities have *never* been so restricted. The records show that schools for orphans were opened at the begining of the last century and that medicines were being all along distributed to the sick. Since the construction of the Madura—Mandapam branch of the South Indian Railway, the land route to Rameswaram has been almost abandoned by pilgrims, except in the case of a few Byragis and other mendicants. The objects to which the funds are now devoted are:—

(i) Distribution of either cooked food or raw rice and condiments to *bona fide* travellers.

(ii) Feeding poor, infirm or aged persons, who cannot earn their living and have nobody to support them.

(iii) Maintenance of free boarding schools, where poor boys and girls (including orphans) are taught in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

(iv) Maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, attached to some of the chattrams.

(v) Maintenance of markets at Pattukkottai, Arantangi, Amaradakki and Mimisal.

Travellers falling under clause (i) are fed twice a day, with due regard to caste scruples, one-fourth of a Madras measure of rice being allowed for each meal, with a reasonable allowance of dholl, condiments, vegetables and firewood (Appendix II). Certain classes of brahmans (e. g. Vaishnavites) prefer not to take cooked food. They are given raw rations with condiments. Arrangements have been made, at some places (e. g. Nidamangalam and Vennar), to serve such brahmans with cooked food, through the agency of the local temples (Appendix IV). Byragis are given raw rations with condiments, as shown in Appendix III. The rationers falling under clause (ii) are mostly residents of the District and are only allowed to participate in the charity after due local enquiry (Appendices VI & VII). Each pensioner of this class gets a daily allowance of half a Madras measure of rice, with half an anna in lieu of condiments. Schools are maintained at Orattanadu and Rajamadam, which teach up to the Lower Secondary standard. Free boarding is provided for one hundred and twenty students at each school (Appendices V & VIII). The school at Rajamadam (which is somewhat out of the way) will shortly be reduced to the Elementary grade; the savings will be partly used as a contribution for the maintenance of an incomplete Secondary school at Pattukkottai. This will not affect the students now boarding at Rajamadam, as those who are now studying in the first, second and third forms of the Rajamadam school will be accommodated at Orattanadu. There is an Elementary girls' school at Nidamangalam, where free boarding is provided for fifty pupils. Five hospitals and dispensaries are maintained from endowment funds.

4. *Management*. The management of the chattrams appears to have been retained in the hands of the family of the Tanjore Rajas, until the death of the last Raja, when the chattrams were taken over by the Board of Revenue and managed, under Regulation VII of 1817, through the agency of the Collector of the District. When the Local Funds Act (IV of 1871) came into force, the superintendence of the institutions was transferred to the Local Fund Board and ultimately passed into the hands of the Tanjore District Board, under section 51 (2) of the Local Board's Act (V of 1884). As regards the subordinate agency, it appears that, in 1857—58, the Revenue Tahsildars were placed in immediate charge of the chattrams and

supervised the feeding of the pilgrims, subject to the general control of the Collector. Subsequently, a Superintendent, on Rs. 140 per mensem, was entrusted with the duty of supervising the charities, but the endowed villages continued to be under the management of the Revenue Tahsildars. In 1868, it was found that the Superintendent's duties were too much for one officer; two ranges, styled the Southern and Northern ranges, were accordingly constituted and placed under two Superintendents, on salaries of Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 respectively. In 1883, it was found that the Collector had no time for supervision, nor the Revenue Tahsildars for management. The entire supervision was accordingly transferred to the Revenue Divisional Officers, subject to the final control of the President of the District Board, and three Superintendents were put in charge of the chattrams and endowed funds, one for the Tanjore and Kumbakonam Taluks, on a salary of Rs. 100, another for the Pattukkottai Taluk, on a salary of Rs. 60, and a third for the Mannargudi Taluk, on a salary of Rs. 40. This system was not found to work well in practice and, in 1890, the Superintendents were divested of all revenue work, their duties being restricted to the administration of the charities, and separate officers, designated Chattram Tahsildars, were put in charge of the landed estate. In the official year 1895—96, the amalgamation of the branches of food distribution and revenue management was effected, by the appointment of two Tahsildars on Rs. 70 each, but this rate of salary was found to be wholly incommensurate with the degree of responsibility attached to the offices and, in 1897–98, it was ordered that the Chattram Tahsildars should be recruited from the grade of Government Deputy Tahsildars, with salaries rising from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150. This arrangement still continues in force. A reference to paras 22 to 26 of the office-note prepared by Dewan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal (Appendix I) shows that the duties of these officers are quite as exacting as those of a Government Tahsildar. The Chattram Tahsildars remained under the direct supervision of the Revenue Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai, from 1883 to January 1907, when the Divisional Officers were relieved of these duties, by the appointment of a special officer styled the "Superintendent of Chattrams" on a salary of Rs. 300, whose appointment was recommended by the District Board and sanctioned in G. O. No. 1485/L., dated 30th November 1906. The reasons for these changes are set forth in the papers printed as Appendix I. Not only did the old arrangement give the Revenue Divisional Officers far too much work, but it also

frequently put them into situations, in which their duties and interests as Government Officers came into conflict with the interests of the chattrams they were managing. Further, experience has shown that a grasp of the general principles of the administration of a large estate is work for one man; it was impossible for Divisional Officers to attain to this degree of efficiency, the chattram administration being, in their case, one branch of work amongst many others. Moreover, it is essential for the sound administration of an estate that the same principles and procedure should be applied everywhere to similar conditions and circumstances. So long as the work was split up and managed by two or more officers, this was impossible. These considerations had impressed themselves on successive Presidents of District Boards, and it is surprising that such a salutary change should only have been effected at as late a stage in the chattram administration as the official year 1906—1907. It will, however, be observed, from the brief historical sketch given above, that the formation of a separate Chattram Department has been gradually evolving for 50 years, each step leading on to the next in a manner which may fairly be called *inevitable*.

III. Proposals for better management.

5. The matters dealt with in the late Vice-President's note (Appendix I) and the steps taken to carry out his suggestions during 1907-1908 are detailed in the following paragraphs:—

6. The principal questions dealt with were:—

(1) Enquiry about waste.

(2) Sale of Kudikani rights.

(3) Fixity of tenures.

(4) Leases and their terms, including the question of the conversion of grain into cash rent.

(5) Classification of soils.

(6) Revision of forms of pattas and muchilikas.

(7) Irrigation improvements.

(8) Other reforms of a miscellaneous character, including improvements in the internal management of the chattrams.

7. *Enquiry about waste Lands.* A list showing the waste lands in each village has been prepared by the village officers. The Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars are engaged in inspecting them;

the principles involved will probably require some modification, with reference to the introduction of the new Act. In Tepperumanallur village, a progressive cowle tenure has been sanctioned. In one case in Pannavayal, the waste was found to be due to the ryot's neglect, and a decree has been obtained by a Summary Suit, obliging the ryot to pay for his entire holding. There is a high percentage of waste in the Pattukkottai Taluk. Steps to bring the waste land compulsorily under cultivation have been deferred, owing to the unfavourable character of the season in Fasli 1317, but the tenants have been given notice of their liability in this respect.

8. *Sale of Kudikani rights.* The marginally noted paragraphs in the Vice-President's note deal with the sale of Kudikani rights in lands in the following villages :—

Paras, 32, 33, 56, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74 and 80.

1 Thattimahal in Umayalpuram.
2. Ammachattram.
3. Kunanjeri.
4. Kannanthangudimelayur.
5. Orattanadu.
6. Melavannipattu.
7. Kalyanamahal.

The current lease of the Thattimahal lands in Umayalpuram and of those in Kunanjeri runs to the close of Fasli 1320, and the question of the sale of the Kudikani rights has to be deferred meanwhile. The lands attached to the Kalyanamahal chattram only came under the superintendence of the District Board in April 1908. It is proposed to sell the Kudivaram rights in these lands, and Government have been addressed in the matter. In regard to Kannanthangudimelayur, the appointment of a special Surveyor was sanctioned, on the 18th July 1908, for the sub-division of the land (which consists of 269 acres) into convenient blocks. These, as well as other cases in both ranges in which the Chattram Department owns proprietory rights, have been tabulated, and arrangements will be made for holding sales, as soon as the current leases fall in. In the year 1907-1908, the Kudikani rights in the Thokkalikadu garden, attached to the Mohanambalpuram chattram at Rajamadam (comprising

nearly 100 acres), were sold for Rs. 13,800. In the village of Ichangudi, attached to the Rajakumarambalpuram chattram at Mimisal, the Kudikani rights over 7 acres 76 cents of waste land were sold for Rupees 970, subject to the payment of a fixed rent of Rs. 4—8—0 per acre as melwaram to the chattram. The sale of all the Chattram Department's Kudikani rights is expected to result in a total increase of Rs. 3,630 in lease rents, besides a lump sum of Rs. 2,55,600 (yielding an interest of Rs. 7,668 per annum), on account of purchase money.

9. *Fixity of tenure, leases and classification of soils.* Paragraphs 37, 66 and 98 of the late Vice-President's note deal with cases in which revenue is likely to suffer for want of fixity in tenure. The evils of the *amani* (waram) tenure are well known; the desirability of a settlement of rents, based upon classification of soils, is dealt with in paragraphs 36, 38, 103, 115 and 127 of the same report. In the Northern Range, the amani system prevails in Umayalpuram and Darasaram. There is a lease, extending to Fasli 1319, in the case of Umayalpuram. The case of Darasaram, where the lease expired at the end of fasli 1317, is under consideration. In Umayalpuram, there was only one holding under amani in Fasli 1317. The lands are of inferior quality, and the tenant is reluctant to enter into a contract for the "izara".

Since Fasli 1316, most of the ryots concerned have been persuaded to take izaras and execute muchilikas, with the result that the beriz in that Fasli increased to 74,583 kalams in kind and Rs. 90,084 in cash, from 70,176 kalams in kind and Rs. 85, 144 in cash in Fasli 1315. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season in Fasli 1317, the tenants could only be induced to take izaras in a few villages. The arrangements for 1907—1908 are noted below:—

(1) Pudukottai Ullur, leased for five years, the increase in the total rent of the village being Rs. 400 per annum.

(2) Vadakadu, Thurakadu, Melakadu, Maravakadu-Thambikkinallavankottai group, leased for one year (Fasli 1317). The terms of the pattas and muchilikas have been settled, thereby putting an end to long-standing disputes as to the right to cut trees. A census of the trees has been ordered and is expected to result in an increased income of Rs. 1,000.

(3) Pazhukkada and Anayavayal, leased for 10 years. The rate of conversion of paddy into cash was fixed at Rs. 1-8-0 per kalam, on the average of the last ten years, in accordance with the provisions of the Estates Land Act (I of 1908).

(4) Manthangudi—lease not sanctioned, as the ryots would not agree to a commutation rate of Rs. 1—8—0 (average for 10 years).

Negotiations with a few other villages, such as Vilangulam, Rudrachinthamani, Pannavayal, and Kurichi, failed on the same ground. The unfavourable state of the season in the Pattukkottai Taluk contributed to this result. Now that the Estates Land Act (I of 1908) has come into force, the question of commutation of rent, as well as that of the classification of soils, can be more satisfactorily settled by the application of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Act, than by private contracts with ryots, which are liable to be repudiated at any time. This will involve a preliminary Survey, which, it is hoped, will be shortly undertaken.

10. *Revision of forms of pattas and muchilikas.* In the marginally noted 36 paragraphs, the Vice-President pointed out several defects in the forms of pattas and muchilikas. The whole question was discussed by a Committee, consisting of the Vice-President, the District Board Vakil, M. R. Ry. K. Anantarama Aiyar Avargal, and the Chattram Superintendent. As a result, the muchilikas, leases, and other documents enumerated below have been completely revised and are now believed to be drawn up on a sound and legal basis. The importance of this result can hardly be over-estimated.

34, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65 78, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 96, 97, 105, 106, 107, 112, 114.

(*a*) Sale notifications.

(*b*) Leases of gardens containing nanja and punja lands.

(*c*) Leases of padugai lands.

(*d*) Leases of umari leaves.

(*e*) Leases of vacant sites.

(*f*) Leases of iruvaram gardens.

(*g*) Leases of buildings.

(*h*) Fuel contracts.

(*i*) Contracts for supply of vegetables and leaves.

(*j*) Contracts for supply of annual articles of consumption.

(*k*) Leases of iruwaram nanjai lands.

(*l*) Leases of markets.

(*m*) Leases of fisheries.

11. Other matters touched on by the Vice-President and since dealt with by the Department are (1) the Panguvitham system in Tepperumanallur, Perambur and Nidamangalam, (2) the collection of Tirvajasti on dry lands irrigated by means of Government water in Darasaram, (3) the localisation of double crop lands in Darasaram, (4) the termination of concessions granted, by way of reduced melwaram rent, to the tenants of Darasaram and Perambur and, by way of reduced second crop charge, in the case of Umayalpuram, (5) the collection of grain required for use in chattrams, etc.

12. *Irrigation and Public Works.* The Chattram Department maintains large and spacious buildings, providing accommodation for all classes of travellers. Rest-houses are attached to some chattrams, for the use of Indian officials on tour. There are also five Travellers' Bungalows, suitable for the accommodation of European officials. Rules (Appendix X) have been recently framed for the occupation of these Bungalows and Rest-houses. It is proposed to construct a few more Rest-houses, in the remoter parts of the Pattukkottai Taluk, for the use of touring officers; plans and type-designs have been drawn up by the District Board Engineer. An estimate of Rs. 1,600 has been sanctioned, in accordance with these designs, for the construction of a Rest-house at Amaradakki. A permanent Register, showing all chattram buildings and giving details as to the uses to which they are being put, has been drawn up and is under verification. This Register, when completed, will be a valuable permanent record.

13. The chattram villages in the Taluks of Kumbakonam and Mannargudi, in North Tanjore and in two villages in Pattukkottai Taluk are entitled to Cauvery irrigation, the fact having been recognized at the Inam settlement. The remaining villages, constituting the bulk of the chattram estate in the Tanjore and Pattukkottai Taluks,

are irrigated by rain-fed tanks. These tanks (as well as all chattram buildings) are in the charge of the District Board Engineer, the annual cost of maintenance and repairs being about Rs. 20,000. An annual contribution of about Rs. 4,000 is being paid to the District Board, on account of supervision. In paragraph 152 of the late Vice-President's office-note (Appendix I), four projects are mentioned as worthy of investigation, in view to a possible increase in revenue. An Overseer is now engaged, under the superintendence of the District Board Engineer, in investigating these projects and in preparing a complete and scientific scheme for the maintenance and future improvement of the whole system. This most important undertaking was sanctioned in G. O. No. 374 L., dated 10th March 1908. When it is finished, a quinquennial programme of works to be carried out will be prepared. Appendix XXXII gives a brief account of the Engineer's views in the matter. Other defects, brought to light by the late Vice-President and now receiving attention, are described below :—

(1) *Defective irrigation of Tepperumanallur village (paragraph 55.)*

This is a long-standing controversy. The Collector has now ordered that the Ullur ryots should be provided with a separate head from the Cauvery and that the Tepperumanallur ryots should be allowed the unrestricted use of the water of their head-sluice.

(2) *Defective irrigation of Kunanjeri village (paragraph 67.)*

The Executive Engineer has been requested to advise the Department as to the best means of restoring the head-sluice.

(3) *Defective irrigation of Nannavayal and Pazhukkadu (paragraphs 82 and 83.)*

An estimate for the construction of an additional weir at the right flank of the Vilangulam tank is under preparation.

(4) *Improvement of the sources of supply to Vilangulam tank (paragraph 93.)*

This forms part of the Tank Restoration Scheme, alluded to above.

(5) *The defective irrigation of Merpanakkadu*—is another matter which has to be considered in connection with the Tank Restora-

tion Scheme, the District Board Engineer having been asked to report on the possibility of excavating a channel for the supply of the Pudukkolam tank from the surplus water of the Kodikulam tank, which belongs to the Zemindar of Nagaram. The Periyakolam tank is the subject of a dispute between the ryots of Vembagudi and Merpanakkadu, and a civil suit is to be filed against the former set of ryots.

(6) *Defective irrigation of the Narasingapuram tank (paragraph 100.)* This is a controversy of 25 years' standing. The matter is being investigated by the special staff and will be included, if possible, in the quinquennial programme.

(7) *Defective irrigation of Manamelkudi village (paragraph 102).*

The sources of supply for the Manamelkudi tank, according to the paimash accounts, are (1) Thandala Vaithalai and (2) Manalur Vaithalai. Manalur Vaithalai fell into disrepair, many years ago; and Thandala Vaithalai has since been the main source of irrigation. About the year 1902, a dispute arose between the Chattram ryots of Manamelkudi and the Government ryots of Thandalai, in regard to the right of the former to the surplusage of the Thandalai tank. It has been finally decided by the Board of Revenue that the surplus weir of the Thandalai tank should be provided with lift shutters, so as to allow a fixed proportion of the surplus to flow into the Manamelkudi tank. It is understood that an estimate of Rs. 130 has been prepared by the Public Works Department, in view to giving effect to the orders of the Board of Revenue.

(8) *Bad condition of the Karahathikkottai supply channel.* In paragraph 103, the late Vice-President has dealt with (1) the liability of the shrotriamdars to contribute labour for the repair of the channel and (2) the construction of a fresh tank for the village. As regards the first question, it is for the chattram tenants to institute a declaratory suit against the shrotriamdars. The second question is being investigated by the Engineering Department.

(9) *Defective irrigation of Vadavelikottagam (paragraph 109).* At the time of Paimash, the village was irrigated by a supply channel, branching from the right bank of the Pamaniar river, a little above the Peruvazhandan dam. This channel passed through the village of Seramalakudikottagam, belonging to the Zemindari of Madukkur.

The masonry sluices at the two extremities of the channel fell into disrepair long ago, and the channel is no longer in use. This question will have to lie over, till the completion of the Vadavar project.

(10) *Defective irrigation of Pudukottagam.* This question has been under correspondence for over 20 years. It has now been decided to institute a morai between the thottakkal lands of Melakottagam and the wet lands of Kilakottagam and a separate morai for the distribution of water, in the several sub-channels branching from the main channel below the Peruvazhandan dam erected in 1903. A deed has been drawn up, embodying a compromise on these lines. The tenants of Kilakottagam and Melakottagam are reported to agree to the terms of the deed, though only one of them has actually signed the document. An estimate has been called for, for providing the dam with screw gearing shutters.

(11) *Better irrigation of Koothadivayal, Pudukkottai—Ullur and Mahilankottai villages.* Paragraphs 116 and 118 relate to (1) the damming up of the river Agnanavinasini at Sendakkottai and the construction of a supply channel for Pudukkottai—Ullur, Adirampatnam, etc., and (2) the restoration of an abandoned supply channel in Rajamadam shrotriam. The project of damming up the Agnanavinasini at Sendakottai has been found to be impracticable, and the other matter is under professional investigation.

(12) *Better irrigation of Koothadivayal village.* It is proposed to divert the waste water of the Pannavayal tank, by the construction of a dam, a surplus weir and a sluice. The Engineer has submitted an estimate for Rs. 600 for the purpose, and the ryots have agreed to pay an enhanced rent of $3\frac{3}{4}$ kalams an acre. The question is still under investigation.

14. *Other miscellaneous reforms.*

(*a*) The Kalyanamahal Chattram at Tiruvadi was hitherto under the management of the Taluk Board of Tanjore, but its control has been vested in the Tanjore District Board, with effect from 1st April 1908, under G. O., No. 1446 L., dated 11th October 1907.

(*b*) A set of instructions for the maintenance of grain accounts by village officers and Tahsildars and for the adjustment, by means of monthly bills, of paddy consumed in chattrams were brought into force, with effect from 1st April 1907 (Appendix XI.)

(*c*) The forms of Suit and Decree Registers have been revised, and the registers are being inspected once a quarter. The taluk records and registers are now being inspected by the Chattram Superintendent every half year (Appendix XII.).

(*d*) The chattram accounts are being inspected by the Tahsildars in the course of their tours, and a consolidated report, embodying the result of their inspections, is being submitted every half year, a set of questions (Appendix XIII) having been drawn up for the purpose. Similar inspections are being made by the Superintendent of Chattrams once a year. Under G. O., No. 1216 L., Mis., dated 3rd September 1907, the yearly audit of the accounts of the most important chattrams is being conducted by the Local Fund Audit Department.

(*e*) The scale of rations for boarders, etc., has been revised (Appendix V). Proposals for fixing the capitation allowance have been submitted by the Chattram Superintendent and are under the consideration of the President.

(*f*) All persons in receipt of regular rations are being mustered once in six months by the Tahsildars and once a year by the Superintendent.

(*g*) Proposals have been made for the partition of granaries into convenient compartments, so as to facilitate verification; but, from financial considerations, no improvements have so far been carried out in this direction, except in the Darasaram chattram. All stores are being kept under the seal of the Tahsildars, who supply the Chattram Managers periodically with the quantity required for a month's consumption. The balances are being verified once a year by the Chattram Superintendent.

(*h*) The scale of chattram establishments has been revised, with reference to actual requirements, resulting in a decreased annual expenditure of Rs. 1,686. Vide G. O., No. 93 L., Mis., dated 16th January 1908.

(*i*) The Government scheme for the revision of Village Establishments has been under consideration, and revised proposals have been submitted, providing for an adequate and properly remunerated staff.

(*j*) The posts of Chattram Taluk Clerk and Revenue Inspector have been made pensionable, the object being to popularize

service in the Chattram Department and thereby make it more efficient. Vide G. O., No. 810 L., dated 9th June 1908.

(*k*) Proposals have been sanctioned for a revisionary Census of trees in the Thambikkanallavankottai group.

(*l*) The correction of Survey errors in the Ramanathapuram vattam (Tanjore Taluk) is approaching completion. This will terminate a long-standing dispute, regarding the acceptance of pattas.

15. *Suits.* In virtue of its position as a landholder, the Chattram Department has always been up to the eyes in litigation. During the year 1907—08, the Department figured as Plaintiff or Defendant in 111 Civil Suits and 249 Summary Suits. Details will be found in Appendix XXX. The Department employs special Vakils at Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai. M.R.Ry. K. Anantarama Aiyar Avl., M.A., B.L., has been entertained as a Standing Counsel, with a retainer of Rs. 25 per mensem, and his advice is taken on all important questions which have a legal bearing. The settlement of the terms of pattas and muchilikas, alluded to in paragraph 10 above, and the settlement of forms, etc., in connection with the introduction of the Estates Land Act, are only two amongst numerous instances of valuable advice given by this officer without extra remuneration, which have more than justified his retaining fee, from a financial and administrative point of view. A "family lawyer" is indispensable for the Chattram Department, but, without a Chattram Superintendent, it would have been difficult to make proper use of him. Hence, probably, the reason why this arrangement was not adopted long ago. Rules were framed by Mr. Davidson, in 1906, defining the scale of fees for Vakils (vide Appendix XIV). Though these rules are found to be a safe guide in nine cases out of ten, cases occasionally arise in which their strict application would entail injustice and cause discontent; such cases are decided by the Board on their merits.

IV. Financial condition of the Department.

16. Though the endowments for each institution are distinct and have been separately settled by the Inam Commissioner, they have never been kept distinct for purposes of expenditure, nor has

it ever been the practice to reserve the funds of any one chattram for its own exclusive benefit. In the year 1864, the Board of Revenue observed :—

"They understand that the chattram endowments were really administered as one "fund by the late Raja, that surplus funds were unhesitatingly applied to the general "purposes of the charity department without reference to the particular endowments "from which they were derived and that they were even employed on other purposes, alto- "gether disconnected with that of the original grant. The institutions and funds were "transferred as whole to the Board; and if the Board ensure the proper maintenance of "each institution on the scale on which it was originally designed they see nothing to pre- "vent their applying surplus funds for improvement in particular instances, where "needed".

The funds have ever since been dealt with on these principles, first by the Board of Revenue and subsequently by the District Board. The Administration Report for the year 1907-08 shows an opening balance of Rs. 1,23,738, on the 1st April 1907, against Rs. 89,716, in the previous year, and receipts aggregating to Rs. 2,28,827, against Rs. 2,11,887 in the previous year. Appendix XXI contains a tabular statement of receipts under the various heads during 1907—08. It includes a sum of Rs. 11,000, contributed by Government to certain chattrams, and a sum of Rs. 8,396, realised as interest on Rs. 3,00,500, invested in Government Promissory notes at 3½ per cent. The income from the rents and produce of the chattram villages, including interest on arrears of rent and miscellaneous items, such as rent on trees, sale proceeds of kudikani rights, etc., forms the bulk of the chattram revenue; the amount realised from these sources during 1907-08 was Rs. 2,09,222. The rent accrues partly in grain and partly in cash. A portion of the grain is set apart for consumption in chattrams, and the balance is sold in public auction. Up to 1906—07, the paddy reserved for chattram consumption used to be adjusted *annually* in the Treasury accounts, at the rate of Rs. 1—2—0 per kalam of paddy. Since April 1907, the adjustment has been carried out *monthly*, at the same rate. Any portion of the grain which remains uncollected at the end of the Fasli year is commuted into cash at rates entered in the pattas. Two D. C. B. statements are appended, showing the grain and cash transactions separately for the official year 1907—08, (Appendices XXII & XXIII). The following abstract shows the receipts during the years 1906-07 and 1907-08, as compared with the average for the three preceding years.

Names of Ranges.	Average of 3 years prior to 1906—07.	During 1906—07.	During 1907—08.	Average of 5 years.
Northern Range	1,02,900	1,03,471	89,143	
Southern Range	87,141	1,02,100	1,34,281	
Malliam chattram	1,255	2,102	974	2,12,000
Rameswaram	3,931	4,214	4,429	
	1,95,227	2,11,887	2,28,827	

The increase in receipts is partly due to the increase in the beriz in the Southern Range in Fasli 1316, special exertions having been made to obtain izara muchilikas; it is also due to special promptitude in the collection of arrears. In the Northern Range, the collections in Fasli 1317 were retarded by the refusal of the ryots of Nidamangalam and Perambur (Mannargudi Taluk) to accept pattas. Nearly 24,000 Rupees is involved in this dispute. Suits have been filed for enforcement of pattas. A marked improvement in collections in the Southern Range is shown by the sub-joined table :—

Year and month.	Demand arrears and current.	Collection arrears and current.	Balance.	Per-centage.
As per D. C. B. for March 04	89,164	76,934	12,230	13·71
,, 05	87,823	66,016	21,807	24·82
,, 06	79,263	56,287	22,976	28·98
,, 07	1,04,386	80,299	24,087	23·07
,, 08	1,16,205	1,05,210	10,995	9·46

Appendix XXIV shows the particulars of the balance, with Fasli-war details.

17. *Charges.* Chattram funds are at present devoted to the objects enumerated in paragraph 3 above, including maintenance of chattram buildings and irrigation works. The expenditure incurred under these several heads in each of the last five years is compared below:—

Years.	Expenditure under.							
	Public works including cost of supervision.	Establishment charges including village estt.	Feeding charges.	Contingencies.	Education.	Dispensaries.	Other charges.	Total.
1903—04	32,373	32,046	56,060	47,112	4,703	8,980	154	1,81,428
1904—05	57,348	32,375	56,871	45,396	4,326	9,817	...	2,06,133
1905—06	58,999	34,539	60,301	49,210	3,734	14,915	450	2,22,148
1906—07	18,285	33,712	59,453	47,623	4,178	14,480	133	1,77,864
1907—08	12,806	37,366	45,294	51,848	4,067	15,084	110	1,66,575
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,90,830

The decrease in expenditure, which marks the year 1907-08 coincides with the appointment of a Chattram Superintendent and represents real economy and stricter adherence to the objects of the trust, increased personal supervision having minimised opportunities for corruption on the part of chattram subordinates. Appendix XXVI gives details of expenditure for each chattram during 1907—08.

18. *Public Works.* The expenditure under Public Works prior to 1906-07 was very large, several chattram buildings having been put in order, granaries built at Mimisal and rest-houses built at Rajamadam, Pattukkottai, Manamelkudi and Arantangi. It was found undesirable to allow so large a proportion of the grant to be spent in building works; expenditure is at present restricted to the maintenance of buildings and to irrigation works.

19. *Charges of Establishment.* The expenditure under this head rose by about Rs. 3,600 in 1907—1908, owing to the appointment of a Superintendent. The sum of Rs. 37,366, incurred in 1907-08, amounts to 16·3 per cent of the total receipts of the year and is distributed among the following sub-heads.

			Rs.
(*a*)	Village Establishment	... ...	9,429
(*b*)	Chattram Establishment	... ...	14,143
(*c*)	Tahsildars' offices ..	... ...	7,123
		Total	30,695

(d) Superintendent's office	... ...	5,443
(e) Establishment in the President's office	...	1,228
	Total	37,366

The total charges (Rs. 30,695) on account of the Taluk and Subordinate Staff are less than 15 per cent of the receipts. The cost of the Supervising Staff (items *d* and *e*) is less than Rs. 7,000. The percentage is well below that fixed by Government as a maximum in the case of District Board expenditure.

20. *Feeding charges.* The amount incurred on account of feeding charges has fluctuated from year to year; it was lowest during 1907—08. This is partly due to the change in the system of adjustment of the value of grain consumed in the chattrams (vide paragraph 16 above), but is mainly due to the strict supervision over the Subordinate Chattram Staff, which it has now for the first time been found possible to exercise. A specific instance, in which a Manager's accounts were found to have been fudged, is referred to by Dewan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar, in paragraph 135 of his office-note (Appendix I). In 1904, the Head Assistant Collector in charge of the Pattukkottai division expressed himself as follows:—

"I have been frequently and credibly informed that the chattrams of my division "are not used so much by bona fide travellers as by habitual and professional loafers. "They are in fact gradually becoming centres of pauperism frequented by regular hangers "on, who are particularly unlicensed rationers. My own observations also confirm this, "inasmuch as I have seen many travellers in the chattrams but few on the roads though "I have travelled and watched at all times of the day. I find that at present we have no "rule as to bona fide travellers at all, and it therefore seems to be necessary that a defini-"tion of a bona fide traveller should be framed."

He proposed that a notice in English and Tamil should be hung up in every chattram, in the following terms :—

"No person who is not a bona fide traveller, as below defined, will be fed at this chattram. Any person who falsely represents himself to be a bona fide traveller and so obtains a meal will be liable to prosecution under section 417, Indian Penal Code, and any person who attempts to do so will be liable to prosecution under sections 417 and 511, Indian Penal Code."

Definition. "A bona fide traveller is one who can truthfully certify (i) that he has "travelled from a place not less than 7 miles distant from the chattram during the last "24 hours and also (ii) that he has no house nor home within 7 miles of the chattram."

He also suggested that every traveller should be specifically asked whether he was a bona fide traveller and that Managers should be warned that they would be liable to prosecution for abetment of cheating, if they knowingly fed any person who was not a bona fide traveller. These proposals were accepted, with the modification that the word 'dismissal' was substituted for 'prosecution'. M. R. Ry. V. T. Krishnamachariar remarked in 1906 that "during the last few "years, the Rameswaram route has changed and the feeding of the "pilgrims is not of the same importance now as formerly" and suggested the need for a change of policy, with reference to the altered conditions. The Head Assistant Collector's notice had been in force for two years, when Dewan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar made the comments referred to above ; clearly it had not had any great effect. It is, however, significant that the guilty Manager should, in the course of his explanation, have referred to the notice in a manner which showed that he did not relish its existence. It is very plain that, with or without the fraudulent connivance of managers, many persons were taking advantage of the chance of getting a free meal at the cost of a short walk. Recent public comments on the Chattram Administration show that there is considerable misapprehension on this point, some resentment being expressed, not only at alleged *harshness* in applying the rules (this would of course be good ground for complaint), but at the existence and enforcement of the rules themselves.

These criticisms, whether sound or unsound, are of a speculative character. They are not an impeachment of the administration of the funds, but an impeachment of the scope of the charity itself. The Chattram Department is doing no more than its obvious duty (1) in making its intentions clear, (2) in doing what it can to ensure their being carried out and, above all, (3) in checking fraud. In March 1907, shortly after the Chattram Superintendent had joined his duties, a comparison of the accounts of a particular chattram with those of the neighbouring chattrams showed that fictitious entries had been made in the accounts. The Accountant was removed from service. In bringing to notice another instance of falsification of registers, the Chattram Superintendent on 19th December 1907, wrote thus :—

"Whenever I was present at any chattram, I found that the number of applicants "for relief was far less than that allowed for by the scale and not a single case of refusal "of rations or food was noticed by me. * * * "The truth is that about every chattram there is "hanging a number of persons who are street "beggars and whose presence is often taken advantage of by certain chattram managers to register "a large number of applicants on days on which "no superior officer visits the chattram. To quote "one instance, in the month of July 1907 my "office was encamped in a certain place for 8 days "and the total number of persons that were "relieved on those days is as noted in the margin. "After my office left the camp the number in the "registers rose every day and the manager spent "on his own responsibility a larger quantity than "was allowed by the scale prescribed by me. This "manager was transferred on the 12th September 1907 and, from the next day after his "transfer, the numbers again fell, as the marginal figures will show."

13—7—07	86
14—7—07	103
15—7—07	88
16—7—07	111
17—7—07	104
18—7—07	125
19—7—07	108
20—7—07	102
12—9—07	82
13—9—07	72
14—9—07	84
15—9—07	121
16—9—07	88
17—9—07	49
18—9—07	58
19—9—07	84

The Manager of another chattram had to be punished on 31st January 1908 for similar irregularities in the maintenance of chattram accounts and for other faults. The managers of three other chattrams had to be warned or transferred for less serious breaches of duty. Frequent inspections and the knowledge that fraud and neglect of orders will entail adequate punishment have helped to check irregularities and malpractices, the result being a decrease of over Rs. 12,500 in feeding charges, as compared with the average for the previous four years. At the same time, every endeavour is being made to keep in view the actual requirements of the several chattrams. There has been an increase of more than 50 per cent in the expenditure at Rameswaram, and this is not the only instance in which allotments have been raised, in order to meet a genuine increase in the demand for food.

21. Apart from this question, the significance of the figures shown in the treasury accounts in respect of feeding (Rs. 45,294) requires some explanation. The portion of this figure which represents paddy *in stock* has been arrived at by adopting a rate of Rs. 1—2—0 per kalam, the object being to avoid the inconvenience in budgeting which would result from varying the rate every year with reference to the rasi price fixed by the Collector for the commutation of grain rents due from chattram tenants. The actual commutation (rasi) price ranges from Rs. 2—2—0 per kalam in the Northern Range to Rs. 2—8—0 per kalam in the

Southern Range. Thus, the quantity of paddy consumed being 15,725 kalams, a sum of Rs. 18,505 (representing the difference between the actual and assumed value) has to be added to the Treasury figures. This brings the total expenditure on feeding to Rs. 63,799. This amount has been distributed amongst about eight hundred thousand persons (vide Appendix XXVII), giving an average of Re. 0–1–3, per head, per meal. This rate is about what we should expect, if it be remembered (1) that the Managers' figures as to visitors tend to err in the direction of exaggeration, (2) that many recipients of relief (e. g. Parvanikaidars and Pensioners) are given rice without condiments and (3) that poor rationers are sometimes given cash in lieu of condiments, at the rate of one anna per measure of rice.

22. *Contingencies.* This head includes several large items of direct expenditure, *e. g.* (i) contingencies relating to feeding, such as the cost of firewood, lighting charges, etc., (2) manyams and (3) three temple Mohini allowances of Rs. 3,876, Rs. 5,670 and Rs. 9,065, respectively. The expenditure involved in these items aggregates Rs. 18,611. This head also includes a sum of Rs. 19,710, on account of Government kist and Municipal taxes, and a sum of Rs. 13,527, on account of law charges, stationery, printing, travelling allowances, etc.

23. *Education.* The annual cost of the two Boarding schools and the Elementary school for girls, mentioned in paragraph 3 above, is Rs. 4,000, excluding feeding charges. Appendix XXVIII shows the strength of these schools on the 31st March 1908.

24. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.* Apart from the complete maintenance of five medical institutions, Rs. 8,100 is being contributed annually to the Raja Mirasidar Hospital at Tanjore. The total outlay on account of medical charges amounted to Rs. 15,084 in 1907—08. Apppendix XXIX shows the number of patients relieved at each institution.

25. *Kalyanamahal Chattram.* This chattram, as stated in paragraph 14 above, was transferred to the control of the District Board on the 1st April 1908. The following table, showing its financial condition during 1907—08, is abstracted from the accounts of the Taluk Board for that year.

Receipts.		Charges.		
Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.	
Government contribution ...	285	Public works including supervision ...	537	
Interest on Pro notes including interest on arrears of rent ...	7,704	Establishment ...	2,182	
		Feeding charges ...	6,957	
Rents and produce of land including value of grain ...	11,092	Contingencies ...	1,781	
		Education ...	1,924	
Miscellaneous ...	151	Dispensaries ...	5,103	
Other items ...	...	Other items ...	...	
Total ...	19,232	Total ...	18,484	

The endowment of this chattram consists of minor Inam lands situated near Tiruvadi (32·39 acres dry and 379·97 acres wet). The total beriz during fasli 1316 was 7,930 kalams of grain and Rs. 1,235 in cash. A sum of Rs. 2,18,400 is invested in Government Promissory notes at 3½ per cent and yields an annual interest of Rs. 7,625. A Boarding school for imparting education in Sanskrit is maintained out of the funds of this chattram. The building can accommodate 100 boarders and 40 free scholars. The actual number of boarders was 53 on 15th October 1908, with four free scholars; there were also 6 day-scholars, who were paying for their education. The number on the rolls has, for many years, been below the accommodation available. This seems to be the result of the conditions imposed. The students must be poor, but the education is not such as to help them to earn a livelihood. This is a question which requires careful consideration. So much for the school; in the chattrams, travellers are being fed, morning and evening, uncooked rations being granted to persons specially certified and registered as being poor and unable to earn their own livelihood. Hospitals are being maintained from the same fund at Tiruvadi, Tirukkattuppalli and Ayyampettai. The number of patients treated during 1907—08 was 37,941.

26. *Surplus funds.* A sum of Rs. 35,000 was invested in Government Promissory notes during 1907—08, the aggregate amount of investments being Rs. 5,53,900. The cash balance in the treasury at the end of the official year 1907—08 was Rs. 1,54,235, including the

funds of the Kalyanamahal chattram. Rs. 34,650, representing 15 per cent of the average receipts of the past five years, has to be kept as a reserve and working balance, and half the remainder will be required to make up the deficiency in the receipts of the current year (1908—09) caused by the unfavourable character of the season in the Pattukkottai Taluk in Fasli 1317. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been invested in Government Promissory notes during the current year.

27. The average annual receipts may be estimated at about Rs. 2,30,000 (inclusive of the interest on invested capital) and the average charges at Rs. 2,08,900, leaving an annual surplus of Rs. 22,300. From this sum, a reserve has to be formed, to meet deficiencies in bad seasons. The collection of old arrears (especially during the past 2 years) has led to the accumulation of a moderate surplus, but the bulk of this surplus will, for many years to come, have to be almost entirely devoted to such necessary improvements as the Survey and Settlement of amani villages under the Estates Land Act, the repair of irrigation works, the execution of irrigation projects, the revision of the village establishment, etc. It would not be safe to calculate on any further reduction in feeding charges in the near future. Any attempt to reduce the supervising staff would be an instance of reckless improvidence, masquerading as economy. It therefore follows that the District Board is not justified, at present, in embarking on any philanthropic enterprise, which cannot also be shown to be a safe commercial speculation.

Appendix I.

A—Office-Note by M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar Avl. Vice-President of the District Board, Tanjore.

I was directed by the President, District Board, to examine the present system of management of the chattrams endowed by the successive Rajas of Tanjore and to submit proposals for improving it, if necessary. All these chattrams with the exception of the Kalyanamahal chattram at Tiruvadi, are under the control of the District Board.

History of the chattrams.

2. Before dealing with the question of management, I deem it necessary to premise the note with a brief sketch of—

(*a*) the persons in whose favour the chattrams were founded,

(*b*) the nature of the grants,

(*c*) the documents evidencing the grants,

(*d*) the purposes for which the chattrams were intended,

(*e*) how they were managed, and

(*f*) whether the funds of each institution were kept separate or amalgamated into one.

Persons in whose favour the chattrams were founded.

3. A reference to the earliest records shows that most of the chattrams were founded by the Rajas of Tanjore in the names of and in honour of their Ranis. A few were founded in the names of the mother, the sister, the mother's sister and the favourite concubines of the Rajas. The Sreyas chattram at Tanjore was founded by the late Raja Sivaji in honour of his favourite deity.

The nature of the grants.

4. Large endowments were made for the maintenance of the institutions and they consisted of entire villages, granted mostly as sarvamaniyams and of detached pieces of lands and gardens. The grants were made by the Rajas themselves when they exercised sovereign authority and these were termed *Paravanagi*. These grants were made mostly in the 18th century, the earliest of them having apparently been made in 1730. Most of the others bear dates from 1756 to 1788. Some villages were

also purchased by the Rajas and endowed in favour of the chattrams. In the case of 27 villages, the grants were made by the British Government under five sannads dated the 8th November 1805 and 29th July 1806 signed by the Right Hon'ble Lord William Cavendish Bentinck and his Councillors. The sannad dated the 8th November 1805 was made in favour of Raja Sarboji for the support of the chattram founded by him at Orattanadu in the name of Muktambal; the other four grants were made as compensation to four other chattrams for the resumed privilege of collecting salt from certain tracts which were originally assigned in their favour. Two chattrams are maintained chiefly by money allowances granted by the British Government, subsequent to the death of the late Raja. When the Rajas were administering the chattrams, large disbursements were made from their State treasuries to supplement the revenues of the institutions.

5. Along with the chattrams, the Rajas founded temples in connection with most of them in one and the same place, either simultaneously or subsequently. Some of the religious institutions were originally endowed with separate assignments of land. The proceeds of the whole of the endowments were treated as the property of the chattrams, and the expenses of the temples were met from them according to a fixed scale. Since the passing of Act XX of 1863, the management of the temples has been taken away from the chattram department and separate arrangements have been made for their maintenance by grants of land and contributions from chattram funds.

The documents evidencing the grants.

6. In the case of the endowments made during the 18th century, no sannads were issued by the then Rajas, though such sannads under royal seals were issued in the case of land assigned to individuals for charitable purposes. I quote below an extract from a letter from Raja Sarboji to the Resident at Tanjore explaining the reason for not issuing formal sannads. "The "reason appears to be that the reigning Raja was very certain that "none of his own ministers or those of his sons or successors, would "require to see the grants by which the queens possessed the lands "which have been assigned to them for charitable purposes and conse-"quently these possessions have always been held by '*paravanagi*' alone." As already stated, the British Government issued five sannads, and the Inam Commissioner issued title-deeds in the case of some grants. There appear to be no written grants in the case of some of the villages and small tracts of lands.

7. Raja Sarboji had detailed the purposes for which the chattrams were founded in a letter dated 28th January 1801 to the British Resident, an extract of which is given below.

The purpose for which the chattrams were founded.

"The ground along the sea-shore where these charitable institutions are the most numerous, is of a very inferior quality, but it is also the road to Rameswaram and forty thousand persons from all parts of India, from Benares, Oudh, Delhi, Aurangabad and Poona pass and repass every year. For the accommodation of these travellers principally, the chattrams have been established and to each of them a pagoda, choultries and schools are annexed. I will now explain to you the nature and extent of the charities dispensed by them. All travellers from the Brahman to the Paraiya inclusive, pilgrims of every description including jogees, jungums, ateets and byragis are fed with boiled rice. Those who do not choose to eat the boiled rice receive it unboiled with spices, etc. These distributions continue till midnight, when a bell is rung and proclamation made requiring all those who have not been fed to appear and take the rice prepared for them. The travellers who may be unable to proceed on their journey are fed as long as they remain at the chattram. In each chattram, a teacher to teach the four vedams is appointed and a schoolmaster and doctors skilful in the cure of diseases, swellings and the poison of reptiles. All the orphans of strangers who may come to the chattram are placed under the care of the schoolmaster. They are also fed three times a day and once in four days they are anointed with oil. They receive medicine when they require it. Clothes also are given to them and the utmost attention paid to them. They are instructed in the sciences to which they may express a preference and after having obtained a competent knowledge of them the expenses of their marriage are defrayed. Travellers who fall sick at the chattram or before their arrival receive medicines and the diet proper for them and are attended with respect and kindness till their recovery. The obsequies of those who die during their residence at the chattram are performed according to the rites of their caste. Milk is provided for infants, pregnant women are entertained with kindness and if they happen to be delivered at the chattram, their expenses are defrayed. Medicines are given to them and they are permitted to remain in the chattram three months after their delivery. Those who apply to the chattram and state their inability to defray the expenses of receiving the Brahmanical thread, of their marriage or of the performance of the ceremonies subsequent to their father's death, receive a sum of money proportionate to the occasion.

"As the land annexed to these chattrams is in general very poor, it happens frequently, from a deficiency of rain, that they do not produce sufficient for the expenses. When this is the case, my *Amuly* to prevent any diminution of these excellent charities, which I consider as the most honourable appendage of my dignity, has always induced me to send to them from the Circar both grain and money sufficient to make up the deficiency. After Mr. Harris was appointed to the management of the subah, he must remember that I applied to him for a considerable quantity of paddy at different times for the use of the chattrams.

* * * * *

Although these charitable institutions did not originate with me, I consider them as attached to my house and essential to my reputation and happiness. The Tanjore country is celebrated over all the world for its charities; it is called Dharma Raj; and I consider the reputation which reverts upon me through all countries from this appellation as the most honourable distinction of my rank. The revenues appropriated to the support of these charities by my ancestors and my father Toljajee Raja have never been included in the public revenue of the country. They invariably cherished and supported the charities, it is my earnest wish to do the same."

8. In the sannads issued in 1805 and 1806 under the signature and seal of Lord William Cavendish Bentinck and his Councillors, it is stipulated that the produce of the villages granted "shall invariably and solely be appropriated for the support of the chattram" therein named. It may thus be seen that, with regard to the landed properties whether granted under *Paravanagi* or by sannads from British Government, the terms of the grant as to the scope of the charity are specific and call for no remarks. I have not come across any records explaining the purposes of the later grants, but I have no doubt that the intention of the donors cannot be considered to be in any way restricted and I believe it cannot be inferred from the absence of any specific conditions therein that the charity was intended to be utilised in any way other than that for which it was granted on previous occasions. According to the Hindu ideas, at any rate before the leaven of the western civilization fermented them, the highest and the universally recognised medium of charity was deemed to be the distribution of prepared food to the poor and this was apparently the object for which the charities were originally intended. Owing to altered circumstances, due largely to the introduction of the railway to Rameswaram which has very materially affected the mamool pilgrims'

routes, where the chattrams are located, the number of *bona fide* pilgrims to Rameswaram has very much decreased and the question of the application of the revenues of the chattrams to objects other than those for which they were originally intended will be considered later on.

How the chattrams were managed.

9. Raja Sarboji in his letter to the Resident of Tanjore stated that the superintendence of the chattrams "always descended from the elder to the younger queen, that it remained in the hands of the senior queen until her death and then descended to the wife of the reigning Raja," and that he was confident that this custom of his ancestors would not be deviated from and that he would not suffer the disgrace of seeing it abolished in his reign.

10. The management of the chattrams appears to have been retained by the family of the Tanjore Raja until the death of the late Raja, and the British Government took up the superintendence subsequently. The management continued in the hands of the Collector till 1872, when it was handed over to the Local Fund Board after the passing of the Local Funds (Act IV of 1871.)

11. In short, after the death of the late Raja Sivaji, the Collector as the Agent of the Board of Revenue, managed the chattrams till 1872 and as the President of the Local Fund Board since then.

Whether the funds of each institution were kept separate or amalgamated in one.

12. There is no reliable information in this office to show how the Raja treated the funds. Mr. Cadell, a former Collector of this District, made a strong representation to the Board of Revenue in May 1864 that the funds of each institution should be kept separate but the Board did not agree with his views. I quote below paragraph 3 of the Board's Proceedings, as it will have a material bearing on the proposals to utilize the funds :—

"They (the Board) understand that the chattram endowments were really administered as one fund by the late Raja, that surplus funds were unhesitatingly applied to the general purposes of the charity department without reference to the particular endowments from which they were derived; and that they were even employed on other purposes altogether disconnected with that of the original grant. The institutions and funds were transferred as a whole to the Board; and if the Board ensure the proper maintenance of each institution on the scale on which it was originally designed, they see nothing to prevent their applying surplus funds for improvements in particular instances where needed."

13. Having in the previous paragraphs given a brief account of the history of the chattrams, I shall now proceed to describe the agency through which the District Collector in his capacities as Collector and President of the District Board superintended the working of these charitable institutions.

The subordinate agency entrusted with the management.

14. From 1857 till October 1858, the revenue tahsildars were placed in direct management of the chattrams including the feeding of the pilgrims under the general superintendence of the Collector. Subsequently, a Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 140 per mensem was entrusted with the duty of supervising the charities, while all the endowed villages continued to be under the management of the revenue tahsildars subject to the general supervision of the Collector. This system continued for nearly 10 years.

15. In 1868 a scheme was submitted to the Board of Revenue to divide the chattrams into two ranges, those in the Pattukottai Taluk forming the southern range and those in the other taluks forming the northern range. The southern and the northern ranges were placed under the management of Superintendents on salaries of Rs. 60 and 100, respectively. They were entrusted mainly with the supervision of the charities, while the revenue administration of the endowed villages continued in the hands of the Government tahsildars. The Collector exercised general control over the work of the Superintendents and the tahsildars.

16. In December 1883 Mr. Pennington, the then Collector, in his capacity as the President of the District Board, brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue that the then existing system of management of the chattrams under which the general control over them was vested in the Collector, the details of collection and expenditure being entrusted to the tahsildars of the taluks where the endowed villages were situated and to the two chattram Superintendents between whom the several chattrams were divided, required modification, as the Collector-President could ill-afford the time required for efficient supervision, and suggested that the work of direct supervision might be transferred to the Revenue Divisional officers, subject to the control of the President, District Board, and the management of the chattrams vested in the Superintendents. On the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, this proposal was approved by Government, and three Superintendents were appointed to the charge of the chattrams, one for the Tanjore and the Kumbakonam taluks on a salary of Rs. 100; one for the Pattukkottai taluk on a salary of Rs. 60 and

one for the Mannargudi taluk on a salary of Rs. 40. At the same time, the Divisional officers were given larger powers for the supervision of the chattrams.

17. In 1890 the system of management underwent yet another change, whereby the Superintendents were divested of all revenue work and were entrusted solely with the administration of the charities, separate officers designated chattram tahsildars having been appointed for the management of the endowed villages. The chattrams with their endowments situated in the Pattukkottai taluk, which formed the southern range, were placed under the supervision of the Divisional officer, Pattukkottai, and those in the other taluks, which formed the northern range, were placed under the Divisional officer, Tanjore. The pay of each of the Superintendents was reduced to Rs. 50.

18. While submitting the budget estimate of the District Board for 1895—96, Mr., now, Sir James Thomson, the then President of the District Board, brought to the notice of the Government that the system of management of the chattrams introduced in 1890 did not work satisfactorily, that no improvement was effected in the control of the food distribution and the management of the villages and that the work of revenue collection had retrograded. He proposed :—

(*a*) the amalgamation of the branches of food distribution and revenue management, which were under the control of the Superintendents and chattram tahsildars, respectively;

(*b*) the appointment of a tahsildar for direct charge of each of the two ranges;

(*c*) the introduction of the system of village accounts of cultivation and collections;

(*d*) the revision of establishment; and

(*e*) the introduction of survey.

The pay of the tahsildars was fixed at Rs. 70 each. These proposals were sanctioned by Government and the direct supervision exercised by the Revenue Divisional officers remained unaffected.

19. Two years later, Mr. Andrew, the then President of the District Board reported, while submitting the budget estimate for 1897—98, that the duties of the chattram tahsildar in the two ranges had become very onerous and responsible and that tolerably efficient men could not be

found to fill up the place at the then existing rate of pay. He proposed to recruit men for the appointment from the grade of Government Deputy Tahsildars and to give them salaries rising from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the southern range and from Rs. 120 to 150 in the northern range with travelling allowances under the Civil Service Regulations. These proposals were also sanctioned by Government.

20. There have been no further changes since.

21. Having given a short account of the system of management of the chattrams from the time they were taken under the superintendence of the Government in 1857, I shall now proceed to describe briefly the duties entrusted to the tahsildars and the Divisional officers in the matter of the control of the institutions.

Chattram tahsildars.

22. The revenue work of the tahsildars is detailed below :—

Out-door work.

(1) Settlement of lease of melvaram of chattram villages and obtaining izara muchilikas.

(2) Settlement of chattram gardens and iruvaram lands.

(3) Settlement of building sites.

(4) Supervision of amani harvest.

(5) Taking of tree census and over-azmaish of the same.

(6) Inspection of topes and scattered trees with a view to see whether there has been any clandestine removal not brought to notice.

(7) Inspection of chattram topes and azmaish of improvement work.

(8) Inspection of chattram forest.

(9) Inspection of irrigation works— sluices, surplus weirs, etc.

(10) To see to the execution by tenants of customary maramat works.

(11) Over-azmaish of cultivation, waste and poramboke.

(12) Over-azmaish of *tirvai-jasti* and *fasali-jasti* cases.

(13) Over-azmaish generally of Revenue Inspectors' work

(14) Over-azmaish of remission claims.

(15) Inspection of boundary marks.

22

In-door work.

23. (1) Disposal of darkhasts.
(2) Do. of relinquishments.
(3) Do. applications for transfer of registry.
(4) Disposal of tenancy right over chattram bought-in lands.
(5) Supervision of the collection of rent.
(6) Watching the issue of sale-deeds in cases of *kudikani* sales.
(7) Examination of village and taluk accounts.
(8) Examination of Demand, Collection and Balance statements.
(9) Preparation and submission of jamabandi accounts.
(10) Do. of the administration report and statement.
(11) Do. of budget estimates.
(12) Seeing to the improvement of chattram gardens.
(13) Seeing to the prompt tender of pattas within the fasli.
(14) Enforcing acceptance of pattas, where necessary.
(15) Submitting proposals for filing suits for recovering arrears of rent and other amounts in time.
(16) Watching the progress of suits in courts and execution of decrees.
(17) Holding sales of paddy, old stores, and withered trees.
(18) Sanctioning Varspatti.
(19) Examining sub-division sketches and obtaining sanction.
(20) Issuing demands for arrears of rent and other chattram dues.
(21) Submitting sale applications in cases in which arrears are not paid within the time allowed.
(22) Presenting documents for compulsory registration, whenever necessary.
(23) Representing chattram interests in connection with the settlement of compensation for chattram lands taken up for public purposes.
(24) Examining the office current registers and disposal lists and personal registers of clerks.

24. *Chattram work—*

(1) Supervising chattram feeding occasionally.

(2) Examination of stores.

(3) Verification of cash balance.

(4) Verification of vouchers obtained from parties.

(5) Seeing to the cleanliness of chattram buildings and premises.

(6) Inspection of boarding houses and examination of boarding superintendent's registers.

(7) Examination and selection of boys for admission as boarders.

(8) Mustering rationers, pensioners, and noting changes among their status disentitling them to chattram aid.

(9) Verifying chattram vessels and furniture, etc., once a year.

(10) Supervising Manager's work.

(11) Seeing to the correct preparation and punctual submission of bills for feeding and contingent charges.

(12) Check-measuring petty maramat works executed by chattram agency.

(13) Inviting tenders and arranging contractors for the supply of articles of annual and monthly consumption, vegetables, etc., in chattrams.

(14) Submitting bills for annual payment of *maniyam* allowances and *mohini* allowances due to the temples.

(15) Making enquiries about the heirs of deceased maniyamdars.

(16) Seeing that contractors supply articles of chattram consumption in time properly and of good quality.

(17) Directing removal of rationers who are dead or continuously absent for more than three months without leave.

(18) Sanctioning free grant of trees to tenants for *bond-fide* construction of houses for themselves, and their *purakudies* or for sheds for cattle or for watchmen, for marriages or festivals, subject to submission to the Divisional officer of a quarterly statement.

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25. *The Revenue work of Divisional officers:—*

(1) Appointing and punishing chattram servants drawing Rs. 20 and under.

(2) Confirming the lease of chattram lands, gardens, etc., for periods not exceeding ten years.

(3) Accepting relinquishments.

(4) Confirming the sale of tenancy right over chattram bought-in lands.

(5) Confirming the sale of paddy, produce of trees, sale-proceeds of withered trees, sale of old and useless stores and vessels exceeding Rs. 10 in value.

(6) Directing removal of boarders for absence without leave or for misconduct.

(7) Granting casual leave to chattram tahsildars, and his establishment, and fining them.

(8) Issuing pattas under Act VIII of 1865.

(9) Disposal of appeals against the orders of the chattram tahsildar.

(10) Passing orders on B memoranda relating to encroachments.

(11) Recommending transfers of classification of lands.

(12) Reviewing progress reports of collection work made by the chattram tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors.

(13) Inspection of village and taluk accounts.

(14) Conducting the jamabandi of chattram villages.

(15) Inspecting works proposed in the budget statements.

(16) Sanctioning sub-divisions.

(17) Preparing papers in connection with suits relating to chattrams.

26. *Their chattram work—*

(1) Surprise inspection of chattram feeding.

(2) Inspection of chattram stores and accounts.

(3) Inspection of chattram dispensaries and hospitals.

(4) Sanctioning the entertainment of rationers.

(5) Sanctioning the entertainment of boarders.

(6) Countersigning bills relating to feeding, contingencies and *mohini* allowances, etc.

(7) Sanctioning contracts of annual and monthly consumption of articles.

Deputation of the Vice-President on special duty.

27. In the beginning of March 1906, a few days after I took charge of my duties as Personal Assistant Deputy Collector and Vice-President of the District Board, the Collector and President was pleased to instruct me to study the papers relating to certain subjects mentioned by him on which he wanted me to submit reports and drew my special attention to the unsatisfactory working of the chattrams. As Vice-President of the District Board, I had fair opportunities of watching the working of these institutions, and under directions from the President, who placed me on special duty in connection with this work, I inspected most of the main institutions, examined the accounts, registers, etc., maintained in them and in the villages endowed for their maintenance and took notes of their working. I regret that, for want of sufficient time, I was not able to make a more detailed inspection and enquiry, as I could not stop at each institution for more than a day. I, however, utilised the time at my disposal to the full extent in studying the system of working at the spot.

The number of institutions and properties endowed.

28. Including the Kalyanamahal chattram, which is under the control of the Taluk Board, Tanjore, the chattram at Rameswaram which is under the supervision of the President, Taluk Board, Ramnad, and the newly-opened chattram at Pattukkottai, there are 19 institutions maintained from the endowments made by the Rajas of Tanjore. The endowments consist of 76 entire villages, 10 shrotriem villages and 35 scattered tracts of land, besides several topes and gardens.

29. Statements Nos. 1 and 1-A furnish particulars of the total extent of the endowed property, the cultivable extents, the holdings and the waste. The figures for the two ranges are tabulated below :—

Extent of endowed lands.

Ranges.	Cultivable extent.			Holdings.		
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Dry.	Wet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
North range ...	11,588·83	4,953·72	16,542·55	9,769·31	4,814·67	14,583·98
South range ...	8,056·9	15,265·45	23,321·54	6,475·88	14,352·28	20,828·16

Ranges.	Waste.			Percentage of		Remarks.
	Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Columns 5 to 2.	Columns 6 to 3.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.			
North range ...	1,819·52	1,393·5	1,958·57	84	97	
South range ...	1,580·21	913·7	4,293·28	80	94	

30. The percentage of waste to cultivable extent is large under both dry and wet in the southern range and this is due to the fact that the villages in this range are mostly *manavari* dependent on rains.

Percentage of waste.

31. The village officers and the chattram tahsildars who were questioned by me explained that the waste was due in many cases, especially in the Southern Range to want of labour, want of irrigation facilities, initial cost of reclamation, unsuitability of the soil, distance of the lands from the habitations, etc. I was informed that, if the system of progressive cowle was granted as in Government villages, a fair extent of the waste might be brought under the plough in course of time. I inspected some plots of waste lands in a few villages and I am of opinion that they are cases fit for cowle. Portions of them are used also as grazing grounds. Opportunity should be taken during the jamabandi by the settling officer to make careful enquiries as to the cause of the lands lying waste and to

Reasons for waste and recommendation for grant of cowle.

pass the necessary orders. It should be watched during the jamabandi of the next fasli how far these orders have been carried out.

Tenancy—melvaram and kudivaram rights.

32. The chattram department possesses the *melvaram* rights only in many of the villages and the scattered tracts. In the case of gardens and topes generally, it possesses both the *melvaram* and the *kudikani* rights. I do not think that the department derives material advantage by keeping the *kudikani* right in its hands. It is a fruitful source of oppression on the part of the subordinate officers, retards the investment of capital and labour on the lands and is not conducive generally to the material progress of the ryots. Section 6 of the Madras Estates Land Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, will, if passed into law, about which there seems to be little doubt, take away the right from the landlords. This section provides that every ryot now in possession or who may hereafter be admitted to possession of "public cultivable land," shall have a permanent right of occupancy in his holding. Under section 9, such rights are heritable and transferable by sale, gift or otherwise. I would therefore recommend that the occupancy right may be sold for what it may fetch; I would however make an exception in favour of the topes and gardens, which may be improved and the right to enjoy the produce thereof leased out for a term of years. The lands purchased by the department for arrears of rent are held on *iruvaram* (*melwaram* and *kudikani*) tenure. In the northern range, the rent derived from *iruvaram* land is larger than that of the *melwaram* land, but the investment of the sale-proceeds of the right will, in my opinion, more than compensate the difference. In the Southern range, little or no benefit is derived from the *iruvaram* right. I should not omit to mention in this connection that the department loses a moiety of the road-cess realizable from the ryots in the case of *iruvaram* holders. In the southern range, curiously enough, no road-cess is paid to Government on the rent of *iruvaram* lands.

Evils of *kudikani* rights.

Recommendation to sell *kudikani* right.

Road-cess on *iruvaram* lands.

Thattimahal lands.

33. The Thattimahal lands consisting of 82 acres of *padugai* in the Umayalpuram village in the northern range are held on *iruvaram* tenure by the department. They have been leased out for Rs. 600 now. The Chattram Tahsildar estimates that a sum of Rs. 14,400 may be realised by selling the *kudikani* right. The karnam thinks that nearly Rs. 20,000 may be offered for them. The rent for the *melwaram* share according to the rate now prevailing in the village will be about Rs. 200. The sum of Rs. 14,400 invested at 3½ per

cent. will yield Rs. 504. Thus the department will derive Rs. 104 more by the sale of the *kudikani* right. The lands may, however, be taken for a higher rate of rent. These lands are under lease from fasli 1316 to 1320.

34. Almost all the villages have been surveyed, but unfortunately owing to a technical defect, the Civil Courts seem to have held that it is not binding on the ryots. It is desirable to have the land registers prepared by the survey department printed. The question of recovering the cost of missing stones from the ryots has to be considered with reference to the technical defect in conducting the survey operations. In most of the villages, the survey measurements have been adopted and the accounts prepared on them. In a few villages such as Thepparumanallur and Perambur, the ryots would not accept them in full and the assessment is fixed and collected on *pangu* tenure. This system is a fruitful source of confusion. The extent of each *pangu* varies. The cultivable area of Thepparumanallur village consisting of 253 acres of dry and 680 acres of wet lands is owned by 277 ryots in 108 *pangus*. The assessment per *pangu* is Rs. 1—4—9 for dry and kalams 77 and marakals $4\frac{3}{8}$ for wet, whatever the actual extent of each *pangu* under dry and wet may be. The sooner the ryots are induced to give up the *pangu* system and adhere to the survey measurements, the better it is for account and other purposes.

Survey.

Pangu system.

35. The lands have nowhere been classified and there is merely a single rate of assessment for wet lands and another for dry, irrespective of the quality of the soil. In many villages, garden lands bear a special rate of assessment in excess of the dry rate. A careful classification of the soil with the consent of the ryots is likely to benefit the department and the tenants. This matter has to be handled in a very delicate manner.

Classification of soil.

36. Many of the villages in the northern range are held on leases varying from three to ten years. In the southern range consisting of 51 villages, 17 villages only are on leases of more than one year and the remaining 34 are managed under the *amaní* system or an attempt is made to lease them out during the season of harvest for one or more years. There are very few cases of *kattuguthagai* or the payment in kind or in cash in lump for each village. What is meant by the system of lease as found in the case of chattrams is that the rate of rent for a unit of an acre or *pangu* or *veesam* of dry, wet or garden land is fixed in cash or grain, or both, and the ryots agree to pay it with the *tirvaijasti*, *fasaljasti* and other dues as stipulated for in the agreement.

Leases.

37. The system of *amani* or sharing of produce is prevalent in some villages and is one which can never be worked satisfactorily, though, theoretically, no better system can be conceived. In the interests of the proprietor, a strong force of honest well-paid officers should be maintained to superintend the harvest of crops. I had watched the working of the system in a large zamindari for five years and found that it entailed considerable loss on the estate, besides imposing an undue amount of hard work on the subordinate officers. From the standpoint of the ryots as well, the evils of the sharing system are too patent to need any lengthy comment. In the Umayalpuram village, where the *amani* system prevails to a small extent, the ryots almost invariably cut and carry away the crops at their pleasure, and they seem to plead that the departmental officers do not appear in time to superintend the harvest. In the Thazhanur village in the southern range, about 50 acres of wet lands were leased out and 231 acres were managed under the sharing system in fasli 1315. The rate of rent of the leased lands was $6\frac{5}{8}$ pies in cash and 4 kalams and $4\frac{3}{16}$ markals of paddy per acre, while the *amani* share of produce was 353 kalams for 231 acres, or a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ kalams per acre. I can multiply instances but it is unnecessary to do so. I had a statement * prepared of the distribution of the crops under *amani* system. It is enclosed. If a veli of land yields 150 kalams the landlord gets 67 kalams, the tenant 73 kalams and the artisan, etc., 10 kalams in round figures. There are at present 6 villages on *amani* tenure and 28 villages in which the annual leases have ceased and fresh leases have to be taken hereafter in the southern range. If the character of the seasons does not improve, the ryots may decline to enter into a lease and force the department to have recourse to the *amani* system only. My enquiries clearly showed that, wherever the cultivation was good, the ryots were only too willing to seek the leasing system and in other cases preferred the sharing of crops. The apathy, not to say the collusion with the ryots of the subordinate chattram staff which also was employed in the management of the *amani* system, has considerably emboldened the ryots to adopt this attitude and to dictate their terms. If the *amani* system is rigidly enforced under the personal supervision of superior officers, the ryots will learn their lesson and to seek to enter into the leasing system of paying rent in cash or in kind, or in both, at fixed rates. At present, the Tahsildar is the only superior officer who attends to this work and he is assisted by one or two revenue inspectors and clerks. Energetic and prompt measures have to be adopted for enforcing the system during the ensuing

Amani tenure.

Evils of sharing system.

* No. 2. Distribution of crops under *Amani system*.

Number of villages under *amani* system and the attitude of the ryots.

harvest in the southern range. It is desirable that the Divisional Officer and the Chattram Tahsildar devote their personal attention to this work, and, if necessary, a temporary staff may be engaged for assisting the *amaní* harvest operations. The pulli or the estimate should be fixed by a superior officer with the help of disinterested ryots generally and the results of the harvest should be compared with the estimate. This comparison may minimize fraud.

Condition of leases in general.

38. Turning now to the system of leases, I find that the terms of leases, apart from the kind and rates of rent, vary considerably in the several villages. In some villages, the rent is collected in kind at so many kalams per acre, in some others it is collected in cash at so many rupees per acre, and in some more the mixed system of cash and grain rent prevails. There are some cases in which the rent fixed in kind is allowed to be paid in cash at certain rates such as the *rasi* price fixed by the Collector, the rate at which paddy may be purchased at the market for feeding purposes in chattrams, etc.

Result of the examination of lease deeds.

39. I have examined a large number of lease deeds executed by the ryots, and I shall note below very briefly the defects and peculiarities noticed by me, with my remarks thereon.

Commutation rate of rent low.

40. *Yemunambalpuram chattram, Pazhaya Nidamangalam and Perambur villages.*—I have, in a previous portion of this report, stated that the ryots of the Perambur village have not accepted the survey measurements and are adopting the *pangu* system. The rent on wet lands in the two villages of Pazhaya Nidamangalam and Perambur has been fixed in kind and it is collected at a commutation rate of Rs. 1—1—8 per kalam (24 Madras measures). This is rather a low rate as compared with that in force in several other villages and it may have to be enhanced when the new lease commences from next fasli.

Rent payable in kind to be increased.

A portion of the rent, aggregating 770 kalams of paddy, is received in kind and this quantity is found insufficient for the feeding of the travellers in the Nidamangalam chattram which requires 2,400 kalams per annum. The question of increasing the share of rent payable in kind will have to be carefully considered when the new lease commences.

41. The muchilikas executed by the ryots provide for payment of interest on arrears of rent at 6 *per cent.* per annum *after the close of the fasli.* This provision is in contravention of section 37 of the Madras Rent Recovery Act of 1865, which provides for charging interest *at one per cent per mensem* from *the date on which the instalments fall due.* I presume, however, that the condition, though in contravention of the Act, is enforceable, as it has been agreed upon by both the parties. The question of enhancing the rate of interest in accordance with the law may have to be considered when a new lease is determined upon.

Rate of interest.

42. A special fee of 7½ *fanams* for 100 *pon* or As. 12–3 per 100 is collected as *nattukarnam fee.* The history of this fee has to be traced, and if it does not represent the customary *merai* for maintenance of the karnam's appointment, its collection may, under proper sanction, be dispensed with.

Special fee.

43. The kudimaramat is restricted to the clearing of the silt in the channels within the village limits, the duty of keeping the irrigation channels from the head sluice to the limits of the village being thrown on the chattram department. This practice seems to be uniform in almost all the chattram villages, though it is not in accordance with the district practice. I fancy that this limited scope of the *kudimaramat* in the chattram villages may be due to the fact that the villages were under *amani* system for a very long period.

Kudimaramat.

44. There is a condition in the muchilika to charge encroachments on poramboke lands at the pleasure of the President of the District Board. This condition may be deemed vague and unenforceable in a summary court.

Penal assessment on encroachments.

45. There are some gardens and *padugai* (river bank) lands owned by the chattram. The bamboos grown on these lands are cut departmentally and sold in auction. I found some grave irregularities committed by the Manager of the Nidamangalam chattram, who looks after the revenue administration of the villages also, in connection with the felling of the bamboos. Such departmental works should receive the personal scrutiny of the Tahsildars, careful estimates of the income and the expenditure being prepared in the first instance and sanctioned by the Divisional officer.

Bamboo felling.

Collection of rent of houses.

46. The chattram owns some houses in the Nidamangalam village and the rent is not collected punctually.

Tirvajasti not collected.

47. In the Perambur village there is no condition in the patta for levying *tirvajasti* on dry lands irrigated with Government water, though the water-rate due to the Government is paid from the Chattram funds. In a suit to recover water rate, the tenants pleaded that it was not usual to pay water-rate. The karnam of the village, who was examined as a witness on behalf of the chattram department, gave an evasive reply that he did not remember whether such a cess was charged before. The District Judge held that the department was not entitled to collect the cess. I think the matter should be carefully inquired into and the liability to pay the cess incorporated in the agreement with the consent of the ryots, as it is only fair that the chattram department should not be burdened with this charge when the benefit is derived solely by the ryots.

Condition of irrigation channels.

48. The irrigation channels of the village are reported to be in good condition, silt being cleared by the department up to the limits of the village once in two years.

Fixed deductions.

49. In the muchilika of the Perambur village there is a deduction of a certain quantity of paddy from the *melvaram* dues. I have not been able to get all the papers relating to this deduction to find out whether it is a permanent deduction or whether it is intended only for a limited period. This will have to be inquired into before the new lease commences.

(Mullavaneswaran katlai) Irregularities in collection of rent.

50. This is a tract of land consisting of 6 velis attached to this chattram. The correspondence connected with the lease of this property shows that the lessee demurred at first to pay the whole or a portion of the rent in kind and agreed later on to pay the quantity in kind with a stipulation that the commutation rate shall be Rs. 1—1—8 *per kalam* for the balance not paid in kind. The agreement has unfortunately not been very happily worded and there is no condition in it fixing the rate at which the recovery should be made in cash, if payment is not made in kind. Further, the agreement provides that a demand should be made for the rent in kind by the departmental officers; but the latter have failed to make the demand and have been content with collecting the rent in cash at Rs. 1-1-8 *per kalam*. The jamabandi officers also have passed the No. 12 account wherein the value of the paddy alone is entered. I am afraid that it is

now too late to call upon the lessee to make payment in kind for the past faslis or the difference between the market price at the time and Rs. 1-1-8 as the department has failed to make a demand and collected rent at the latter rate. This has entailed a distinct loss to the department as paddy is now selling at nearly double the commutation rate.

Amma chattram.
Tepperumanallur village.
Pangu system.

51. The peculiarities relating to the *pangu* system of this village have already been adverted to by me in a previous portion of this report.

Rate of rent.

52. A portion of the rent at 28 *kalams* per *pangu* is agreed to be paid in kind and the balance in cash at the rate of Re. 1 per *kalam* for *kadappu* and Rs. 1—4—0 per *kalam* for *samba*. Failing payment in kind, the ryot has agreed to pay the value thereof in cash at Rs. 1—8—0 or at the rate at which the chattram department may purchase paddy for feeding purposes.

Fasaljasti.

53. Though the *pangu* system is in force, the agreement provides for charging *fasaljasti* on the extent cultivated with second crop with reference to the survey measurements at 5 *kalams*, $4\frac{5}{13}$ *markals* per acre and recover it from the ryots who raise the second crop.

Tirvajasti.

Tirvajasti or water-rate is, however, apportioned among the 108 *pangu-holders*, even though a ryot may not have taken water to his dry lands.

Tax on trees.

54. Almost all kinds of fruit-bearing trees are assessed to tax.

Complaint about the irrigation supply channel.

55. The Public Work Department seem to have recently interfered with the *mamool* irrigation channel of this village by constructing some work at the head to divert a portion of the water to the Kumbakonam *Ullur* village. The ryots, in my opinion, have a real grievance in this matter. The village is a big one yielding a large revenue to the chattram and the ryots, who pay heavy rents and who have cultivated the entire extent, deserve some consideration.

Amma chattram village.
Iruvaram rights and rates of rent.

56. The chattram department owns *iruvaram* right in the village. The lands have been leased out for five years from fasli 1316. The rates of assessment are Rs. 125 and Rs. 62½ for a *veli* of wet and dry lands, respectively, and the ryots have agreed to pay wet rates of assessment for

wet crops raised on dry or garden lands. As the kudikani right is denied to the *ryots,* no road-cess is collected on the rent proper, but road-cess on *fasaljasti* and *tirvajasti* assessments are collected at one anna in the rupee.

Darasaram village.

57. The chattram department possesses the *melvaram* right only over this village.

Fasaljasti.

58. An extent of 66·71 acres is registered as double crop wet land and this is apportioned among the ryots. *Fasaljasti* is charged on individual ryots if they raise second crop on extents in excess of those assigned to them as double crop land, though the total extent cultivated with second crop may be less than the registered extent of 66·71 acres.

Tirvajasti.

59. There is no provision in the muchilika to collect *tirvajasti* on dry lands irrigated with Government water, though the department pays it to Government for any extent irrigated over 52·15 acres registered as garden lands. As in the case of the Perambur village, the District Court has held that the ryot is not bound to pay water-rate, as the muchilika executed by him contains no provision to that effect. The necessary provision should be embodied in the new agreement, as the department not only loses the water-rate due to it, but pays it to Government from its funds. At present, the Government charges a water-rate of Rs. 6 per acre on *padugai* lands on which plantains have been raised by the ryots, though they pay to the department a rent of Rs. 3—3—10 only per acre. There are 15 acres of *padugai* lands on which plantain is raised now.

Double-crop land not localized.

60. The extent of 66·71 acres of registered double-crop land has not yet been localized. The Collector of Tanjore, who was addressed on the subject, informed the President, District Board, that he could not allow the chattram department to localize it anywhere it pleases and that, if any doubt existed as to the exact locality of the land, the Divisional officer, Kumbakonam, would be requested to localize the same. A copy of the Collector's communication was sent to the Divisional officer, Tanjore, in August 1903, but no further action appears to have been taken on the matter.

Fixed deductions.

61. As in the case of the Perambur village, there is a fixed deduction of 12 kalams per *veli* from the rent due, but the papers relating to the deduction have not been produced. They should be traced.

Umayalpuram village. Rates of rent.

62. The chattram department owns *melvaram* right only in this village. The entire cultivable area is under holding. The following are the rates of rent: wet, 14 kalams $4\frac{1}{4}$ measures per acre; dry, Rs. 1—15—6 per acre; garden, Rs. 4—13—9 per acre. An extent of 182 acres of wet land is registered as double-crop land.

Irregularities in levying fasaljasti rent.

63. The muchilika provides for a lump payment of 200 *kalams* of paddy in lieu of a moiety of the rent payable on the extent actually cultivated with second crop. On an examination of the village accounts for fasli 1315, I find that an extent of 460·61 acres, excluding the registered double crop lands, was cultivated with second crop and the *fasaljasti* assessment on this extent will aggregate over 3,500 *kalams,* at kalams 7 and markals $2\frac{1}{8}$ per acre; deducting therefrom the fixed payment of 1,200 *kalams,* there is a clear loss of 2,100 *kalams* per annum. On a reference to the proceedings of the District Board, dated the 11th December 1893, I find that the Board accepted a lump payment of 1,200 *kalams* as a compensation for the second crop cultivation *for a term of five years only.* I have not been able to come across any record to show that the concession was extended to the future years also and I believe there is no such record. It may be pleaded by the tenants that the rate of rent for a single crop, namely, 14 kalams and $4\frac{1}{4}$ markals per acre, is high as in the adjoining Government villages the maximum rate of rent paid is Rs. 12 for a single crop per acre. I admit that the rate of rent in kind is high, though I know private owners of land charge this rate and even a little more in some cases. The department has apparently lost considerably by repeating in the successive muchilikas a concession granted for five years only in 1893. The present muchilika which was executed for five years will be in force till the end of fasli 1319 and the question for consideration is whether the District Board has any remedy in the matter, seeing that the property administered relates to trust and consequently the President's action may not bind the Board. Legal opinion may have to be taken.

Water-rate.

64. The agreement stipulates for collecting the usual water-rate on dry crops raised on dry and garden lands with the aid of Government water; but it contains also a condition that if wet crops are raised on them, the wet rate of assessment should be levied.

65. A portion of the rent is payable in kind, and for the balance, the ryots have agreed to pay a commutation rate of one rupee per *kalam* for *kadappukar* and Rs. 1-4-0 per *kalam* for *samba* paddy. The agreement stipulates that, if the samba paddy in kind is not so delivered and if in consequence thereof the chattram department is obliged to purchase paddy in the market for feeding purposes, the ryots shall pay in cash calculated at the rate at which paddy is purchased for the chattram; but there is no condition in the agreement as to the rate at which the value of paddy should be collected, if the chattram department found no necessity to purchase paddy in the market. It is doubtful if the civil courts will give a decree for payment at the market rate prevailing at the time when the paddy should be delivered in the absence of any specific condition in the muchilika. This should be made clear in the new agreement which may have to be taken from fasli 1320.

Rents how payable and defect in the muchilika.

66. Of the 167 pattadars in the village, six persons have not signed the muchilika, one of them is the proprietrix of Kapistalam owning 33½ acres of wet land. She and the other five ryots seem to be systematically harvesting and carrying away the paddy before dividing the crops, on the plea apparently that the departmental officers do not turn up in time. Steps are being taken to collect the quantity of rent according to the estimate of crop made by the departmental officers. The estimate for 77·65 acres of land under *amani* was 2,062 kalams under *kadappukar*, the share due to the department is 941 kalams. The *izara* rate on it will be 1,115 kalams. The *thattimahal* lands referred to in paragraph 33 *supra* form a portion of this village.

Amani tenure in a few cases.

67. This is an *iruvaram* village leased out to one Balakrishna Chetty on an annual rental of 3,900 kalams, if the irrigation sources are not repaired, and of 4,300 kalams if they are kept in proper repairs. The lease extends till fasli 1320. It is not understood what the difficulties are in improving the supply channel. In the President's memorandum Dis. No. 809 of 1902, dated 25th May 1902, the Disivional Officer, Tanjore, was informed that the Public Works Department had a scheme on hand for improving the irrigation of the village. What was done later on, there are no papers in the office to show. The chattram Tahsildar tells me that nothing has been done since. The result is that the chattram department loses 400 kalams of paddy each year.

Kunanjeri. Defective irrigation source entailing loss.

68. It is desirable to sell the kudikani right in the village which may yield about Rs. 75,000 or more. The question has to form the subject of a very careful enquiry.

Sale of kudikani right.

69. The chattram department owns iruvaram rights on 71 acres of dry land and 22 acres of wet land. The rates of assessment do not differ very much in the case of melvaram and *iruvaram* lands; and it is anomalous to find that the rate of assessment on *iruvaram* wet land is seven pies less than that of the *melwaram* wet lands. The *kudikani* right may be sold for what it may fetch. The dry lands are classified under the three heads of *Orattanad* punja, *kuttalai punja* and ordinary punja bearing assessments of Rs. 3—8—9, Rs. 1—2—1 and As. 15—11 per acre, respectively. *Kuttalai* punja lands are dry lands on which *kuthalai* paddy crop and varagu are sown together, the paddy crop being harvested first.

Kannanthangudi-Melayur village. Rates of rent.

70. A fixed sum of Rs. 5—8—4 is collected as fish rent.

71. There is a scrub jungle of over 100 acres in this village yielding an annual income of Rs. 5, but over which the department is spending a sum of Rs. 36 per annum by the employment of a watcher on Rs. 3 per mensem. It is a sheer waste of chattram money, as I am told that the jungle contains mere shrubs. The Monigar of the village who saw me later on told me in reply to my enquiry that, if the jungle was assigned to the villages on a *Samudayam patta*, it will be taken up on a rental based on 50 per cent of the village dry rate of assessment. There seem to be more cases of this sort in several other villages in both the ranges and this matter will have to be carefully gone into by a superior officer. The wasteful expenditure may be stopped at once.

Waste of expenditure over a scrub jungle.

72. The department owns *iruvaram* right in this village. The kudikani right may as well be sold to the ryots. At present they pay no road cess on the rent as *kudikani* right is denied to them. There is a special condition in the agreement that the tenants should cutivate lands themselves and not sub-lease them.

Orattanadu village. Sale of kudikani right.

73. There are twelve gardens and topes in this village; two of the big gardens have been leased out. Gardeners are employed in some of them to water the trees and plantations. The management of the gardens, especially with regard to the new plantations requires careful attention in the future.

Gardens and topes.

74. This is also an *iruvaram* village and the conditions of tenure are the same as in Orattanadu. There is a good garden in this village leased out for Rs. 210, but there is no gardener for it.

Melavannipet village.

Kilavannipet village.

75. The chattram department owns only *melvaram* right. The tank requires repairs and an estimate has been prepared for it.

Pudur village.

Cowle.

76. About 300 acres of land are lying waste, a portion of it at least may be granted on cowle. I inspected the Kariamuthu eri which is the chief source of irrigation in the village.

Thennamanadu village.

77. About 500 acres of land are lying waste. Cowle should be tried. There is a scrub jungle of 110 acres leased out for a sum of Rs. 1—4—0, though a watchman on Rs. 3 per mensem is employed to look after it. My remarks on the scrub jungle in the village of Kannarthagudi Melayur applies to this case also.

Sydambalpuram chattram. Kanduthampatti village.

78. The only peculiarity I noticed in the muchilika is that tree tax is collected even on trees on cash rented patta lands.

79. I have no remark to offer in regard to the other villages belonging to this and Surakottai chattrams.

Kalyanamahal chattram.

80. The chattram owns *iruvaram* right on the lands. The rate of rent is fixed on the result of public sales and muchilikas are taken from three to seven years. The lessees have agreed to supply, in addition to the grain, straw bundles and coolies for certain chattram purposes.

Sulakshnambalpuram chattram otherwise called Ammani chattram.

Number of villages attached and condition of irrigation sources.

81. Twelve whole villages and seven scattered tracts of land have been endowed for the maintenance of this chattram. Almost all the villages and scattered lands situated in the Pattukkottai taluk are *manavari* dependent on rain for cultivation of wet and dry crops. I inspected several of the tanks in this range and found them in tolerably good condition. The bunds require turfing, if it can be arranged at a fair cost.

Nannavayal village.

Condition of irrigation source.

82. The tank of this village receives only a precarious supply, and if an additional surplus weir be constructed to the Vilangulam tank on the northern side the surplus therefrom after filling up the Pazhukkadu tank will fall into the tank of this village.

83. The tank bund is much eroded, the soil being sandy. The question of turfing the bund should be considered. Otherwise the tank is in good condition. The supply to it is precarious and if, as stated in the previous paragraph, the Vilangulam tank is provided with an additional surplus weir, it may materially improve the supply of this tank.

Pazhukkadu village.

Condition of the irrigation source.

84. The rent is payable in kind and if it is not measured out, its value is collected at *rasi* price. It is desirable to insert also an alternate condition that it may be collected at the price at which paddy may be purchased for the feeding purposes of the chattram.

Collection of value of paddy not measured out.

85. If wet crops are raised on dry lands with the aid of water from chattram tanks, the difference between the wet and the dry rate of assessment is charged in village No. 6 account. If *manavari* paddy is raised on dry land, the difference between half wet rate and dry rate is charged in village No. 6 account. If garden crops are raised on dry lands, the difference between the garden and the dry rate is similarly charged in village No. 6 account.

Tirvaijasti.

86. There is a provision in the muchilika to charge penal assessment at the President's discretion on encroachments on poramboke lands. This will be deemed objectionable if it is embodied in a patta.

87. Certain special fees such as Tiruvalur Thiyagarajaswami pradosha mahama and Anantapattar mahama are included in the wet assessment and mentioned specially also in the muchilika.

Special fees.

88. There is a condition in the agreement that in case an assessed tree is felled without permission the ryot shall pay double the value of the tree together with 20 years' assessment thereon and that if the tree is not assessed to tax, double the value of the tree alone shall be paid. There is no condition as to who should take the tree.

Fees for unauthorized felling of trees.

89. The villages of Anaiyavoyal, Vellanankadu, Rudráchintamani and Sikkankadu have been assigned on lease on the same terms as Pazhukkadu village. In all these villages, paddy is sown dry after a rainfall and seeds germinate with subsequent rains. The use of seed-drill in these villages will save waste of seed. In all these villages, road-cess is collected on tree tax.

Paddy sown dry.

90. This is a large village with a big tank and two small tanks. It has been leased out for eight years from fasli 1315 at a rental of 5 kalams and 7 $\frac{15}{16}$ marakals of paddy and As. 5 in cash for an acre of wet land and at As. 7—6 per acre of dry lands.

Vilangulam village. Rates of rent.

91. The conditions for the levying of *tirvajasti* and of fees for the felling of trees without permission are the same as those detailed in paragraphs 85 and 88 *supra*.

Tirvaijasti and fees for unauthorised tree-felling.

92. Condition No. 7 of the muchilika provides for the payment of Tiruvalur-Thiyagarajaswami pradosha mahama *in addition to rent*. This condition may vitiate a patta if one is granted, though it may be unobjectionable in an agreement.

Special fees.

93. The ryots of the village appeared before me and requested that an *Endal* or a shallow tank and a sluice in addition to the already existing five sluices may be constructed and that an anicut may be constructed across the river and that cash rent, after providing a sufficient quantity of grain for the feeding of the chattram, may be fixed. The sluices have no plugs and they require the inspection of the L. F. P. W. department.

Ryots' prayer.

94. *Merpanaikkadu village.*—A tank named Pudukottagam was constructed 15 years ago for irrigating the lands in this village. The Chattram Tahsildar told me that, if the Zamindar of Nagaram be induced to allow the surplus water of the zamin villages to flow into this tank, the revenue of this village will increse by Rs. 300. The supply channel to the Periyakulam tank is reported to be in disrepair and requires inspection.

Condition of irrigation sources.

95. The chattram owns a market in the village of Arantangi which yields an income of Rs. 2,500 per annum. I inspected the market. One or two additional sheds may be put up and the toddy and the arrack shops within the market compound may be ordered to be removed outside.

Markets.

96. This chattram owns 21 ayan villages, two shrotriem villages and two scattered tracts of lands. The general conditions regarding *tirvaijasti*, *fasaljasti* and felling of trees without permission are the same as those in the villages attached to the Sulakshanambalpuram chattram.

Rajakumarambalpuram chattram.

97. The village has been leased out for three years from fasli 1315. The rent includes the special fees such as *Tiruvadi mahama, Anantapattar mahama, Thiyagarajaswami mahama,* etc. In condition No. 9, it is stipulated that if paddy is required for the use of the chattram it will be given at one kalam per acre, failing which the ryot will pay Rs. 2 per kalam. I am afraid that condition No. 11 that no goats will be reared in the village as they destroy the shrubs and trees on poramboke and occupied lands may affect a patta if one be issued. Some lands in the village were held on amani tenure, and the yield per acre in fasali 1315 was extremely poor.

Alattur village.

98. This village is held partly on *izara* and partly on *amani* tenure, while the *izara* rate of rent on wet lands was four kalams and half a marakal and As. 4—4 in cash per acre, the *amani* management yielded only $1\frac{3}{4}$ kalams per acre. Most of the villages attached to this chattram seem to have suffered much in fasli 1315 owing to the indifferent season.

Tiyattur village.

Unsatisfactory yield of amani lands.

99. The total extent of cultivable area of Tiyattur, Kolatur, and Ramachandrapuram villages is reported to be only 385, 160 and 14 acres respectively. They may be amalgamated, if possible.

Clubbing of villages

100. There is a large extent of waste in this village and this is reported to be due to defective irrigation. This has to be enquired into.

Narasingapuram village.

Dropadambalpuram chattram.

101. This chattram owns six entire villages and two scattered tracts of land.

102. There is a large extent of 734 acres of wet land under the tank of this village but it does not get its full supply. It depends for its supply on the tank in the Government village of Tandalai and the matter seems to be in correspondence, the latest order on the subject being that after the Tandalai tank receives threefourths supply, the Manamelkudi tank should have its supply. The village was under lease for a year and it has since expired. The royts are hesitating to enter into a fresh lease as the season has not been favourable.

Manamelkudi village. Condition of irrigation source.

103. The supply channel of this tank is in disrepair. This channel supplies also the tanks in shrotriem and zamin villages. The ryots of all

Karagathikkottai village.
Condition of supply channel.

these villages will not join and execute the customary labour. The Chattram Tahsildar states that he reported the matter to the Divisional officer who alone can, in such a complicated matter, enforce labour from all the ryots. The ryots of this village gave petitions to me requesting the conversion of grain into cash payment and the construction of another tank and a separate supply channel.

Mohanambalpuram Chattram.

104. This chattram owns 15 entire villages, eight shrotriem villages and two isolated tracts of lands.

Thambikkanallavankottai Vadakadu.
Extent and assessment.

105. The extent of wet lands in this village is large, being nearly 762 acres. The major portion of it is irrigated by Ramankottagam tank which is fed by the Pamaniyar river. The remaining wet lands are *manavari*. The lands are held both on *izara* and *amani* tenure. The muchilika contains no conditions about the levying of *fasaljasti* and I understand that there were no cases of *fasaljasti* hitherto. The *manavari* wet and dry lands are assessed to cash rents and the irrigated wet lands to grain rents.

Special fees.

106. In addition to the rent, the following fees also are collected:—

(*a*) Tree tax,
(*b*) Famine contribution,
(*c*) Kaval fees,
(*d*) Nottam fees and
(*e*) Kajanatagari.

I am afraid that items (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), are unenforceable in a patta, if one be issued.

Tree-tax.

107. Tree-tax is collected on all kinds of fruit yielding trees and the rate of assessment is increased if the cocoanut or palmyra trees are tapped for toddy.

Sundaram village.

108. This village has been leased out for seven faslis from fasli 1311. The rate of assessment for wet lands is As.12 per acre, and for dry lands As. 6—1 per acre. The ryots do not seem to care to cultivate their lands. They are planting them with cocoanut trees; when the trees become productive the tree-tax being larger will be collected in lieu of land assessment. The counting of trees is a very tedious task and if the trees are systematically counted periodically by an officer not below the rank of a Revenue Inspector, there will be a fair increase of revenue.

Tree-tax & tree counting.

109. The supply channel to the Vadaveli Kottagam of this village to an extent of 265 acres is reported to be in disrepair. I understand that the ryots of the village are willing to pay 20 kalams for a *veli* of wet land in lieu of Rs. 7½ for a veli now paid, if the channel is repaired. The question of restoring the paimash source of supply from the *Pamaniyar* was referred to the Local Fund Engineer for investigation in 1902. In August 1903, the Engineer asked for a special establishment. The question appears to have been dropped pending the disposal of the Vadavar project.

Maravakadu village.
Condition of supply channel.

110. The survey adangal of this village appears to have been very carelessly prepared.

111. This village has been leased out for seven years from fasli 1313. The lands were classified by the chattram tahsildar in 1904 in consultation with the ryots and I understand that the rent was increased by Rs. 400. This is just what is wanted in the case of the other villages also especially in this range.

Adirampatnam village.
Classification of soil.

112. This village appears to have been reclaimed about 40 years ago and the occupancy right sold. The rates of assessment vary from Rs. 2—6—9 to Rs. 6—0—10. Though there is second crop cultivation on wet lands, *no fasaljasti* assessment is charged and I was not able to get any satisfactory explanation for this omission. This matter must be looked into.

Pudukottagam village.
Fasaljasti assessment not levied.

113. The ryots seem to complain of defective irrigation and asked for screw shutters in the *Thappthanveli* dam. The question of improving the irrigation facilities of this village seems to have been under correspondence for over 20 years. Several measures were suggested, *viz.*, the construction of a screw shutter to the Peruvazhundan dam across the Pamaniyar, the establishment of a *morai* (turn) for distribution of water between the Pamaniyar head and the Peruvazhundan dam and the construction of an irrigation tank to intercept the Pattuvanachi stream.

Defective irrigation.
Irrigation project.

The first has not been executed yet though the Executive Engineer, Negapatam division, intimated in 1898 that he had submitted estimates. The *morai* was tried, but was found unworkable. It was given up. The last proposal was referred to the Local Fund Engineer in August 1902. He applied for a special establishment. The proposal was dropped in consideration of the fact that the village was one to be improved by the Vadavar project. The question has to be considered from a landlord's point of view. If the Vadavar project comes into effect, if at all, the Chattram department will have to pay for the improvement in the shape of water-tax until it has a large surplus at its disposal which can very profitably be utilized in constructing the tank and thus increasing the revenue.

Melakkadu village.

114. In this village *fasaljasti* assessment is not paid, though second crop is raised on wet lands.

Kasangadu village.

115. The dry lands in this village are assessed at Rs. 1—11—3 per acre and the wet lands at Rs. 1—13—8 per acre. The difference of As. 2—5 between the wet and the dry rates of assessment is very small and requires looking into.

Pudukkottai ullur village. Defective irrigtaion and irrigation project.

116. The rate of assessment for wet lands is Rs. 2—5—4 per acre and for garden lands Rs. 4—8—7. The wet lands are reported to be suffering from defective irrigation and if irrigation facilities are given—a project which appears to have been already considered—the revenue may, it is reported, be increased by nearly Rs. 500.

Kuttadivayal village. Defective irrigation.

117. The irrigation supply of this village requires improvement. The question is now engaging the attention of the Divisional officer and the Local Fund Engineer.

Magilankottai, Rajamadam and Rajamadam shrotriem villages. Defective irrigation.

118. These villages suffered very badly during faslis 1314 and 1315, the wet lands being mostly manavari. A scheme for utilizing the water of the Maharajasamudram for the irrigation of these villages is now engaging the attention of the Divisional officer, Pattukkottai, and Local Fund Engineer.

Kalyanamahal chattram.

119. A chattram called "Kalyanamahal chattram" founded by Raja Saraboji for mixed family and charitable purposes was vested in the Local Fund Board, Tanjore, in 1874 and it is now managed by the Taluk Board, Tanjore. The Chattram Tahsildar, North Range, is directly administering it. I have not come across any papers to show why its supervision should not be transferred to the District Board; if necessary, the funds of this institution may be kept separately.

Rameswaram chattram.

120. A chattram at Rameswaram was founded by the Raja of Tanjore and the village of Vadacherri was endowed for its upkeep. The average receipts and expenditure of this chattram are shown below:—

Receipts ...	...	...	RS.	4,112
Expenditure	...	...	„	5,289

The excess expenditure of Rs. 1,177 is met from the balance in favour of the other institutions. The direct management of this chattram is entrusted to the President, Taluk Board, Ramnad, to whom the necessary funds are supplied.

121. The accounts prescribed in the village manual have been brought into use in the chattram villages with suitable modifications. They are examined by the Divisional officers during the jamabandi of the villages and the check memoranda prepared at the time are sent to the Tahsildars. M. R. Ry. T. Seshaiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Pattukkottai division, has remarked that there is scope for improvement in the checking of these accounts. No review showing the result of the examination of the accounts is now sent to the President, District Board. This should be done in future. I agree with M. R. Ry. T. Seshaiyar Avargal that it is desirable that the President, District Board, conducts the jamabandi of a few chattram villages periodically.

Examination of village accounts during jamabandi.

122. The taluk accounts maintained in the offices of the Chattram Tahsildars should also be scrutinized carefully by the Divisional officers and a jamabandi report, as in the case of the Government taluks settled, should be submitted. This is not now done. An account in form No. 12 of the village manual is the only return that is now received in the President's office to show the results of the annual settlement.

Jamabandi report not submitted.

123. All items of miscellaneous revenue due to the chattrams, such as tax on trees, rent of shops and building sites, market fees, fisheries, batta received from courts, sale of *kudikani* rights and compensation for land taken up for public purposes, are entered in village No. 7 account. A list of the items is given in enclosures numbers 3 and 3-A. At present no register of miscellaneous revenue is maintained to watch the dues of the department. A register in form No. 26 of the Local Fund Code with suitable alterations, where necessary, should be maintained. A special register of houses and house-sites on which rent is collected monthly should be maintained in stations like Orattanadu, where the number of such cases is large. At present, the rent is collected sometimes by the monigar of the village and sometimes by the manager of the chattram. One officer should be made responsible for this work.

Miscellaneous revenue.

124. No separate sets of accounts for grain transactions are maintained. The village No. 12 account shows the cash and the grain demand as settled during the jamabandi. Separate columns are provided for or manuscript entries made in it to show the issues of grain to the chattrams, the value of which is generally calculated at Rs. 1—2—0 per kalam and the value of the balance of grain is calculated at the *rasi* rate or any other rate according

Grain account.

to the terms of agreement. The collection of paddy is entered in village number 13-A account and the chattram manager, the storekeeper, or the accountant goes to the village and receives the paddy and acquits the receipt of grain from the village officers. No separate account in form No. 14 of the village manual is maintained for entering the correct settled demand and collection of grain, but a fictitious demand calculating the value of the grain at one rupee per kalam, *plus* the assessment of dry lands in cash but not inlcuding the *fasaljasti and the tirvaijasti* items, is entered as the demand, and this amount alone is collected till the jamabandi is completed and the number 12 account is signed. I shall take a concrete case and explain my meaning in full. In the case of Pattadar No. 6 in the Kadakadappai village, the correct settled demand of fasli 1315 was Rs. 116—7—2 but the fictitious demand adopted in the No. 14 account was Rs. 8—8—10 and a sum of Rs. 77—15—9 alone was collected. The difference of Rs. 38—7—5 between the amount of the settled demand and the amount actually collected was entered as an arrear of fasli 1314 in the account No. 14 of fasli 1315 and this entry too was made some months after the fasli year opened. These figures alone are repeated in village No. 16 account also. Again, interest is first charged on arrears of rent calculating the value of the grain at one rupee per kalam only and not at one rupee two annas, the assumed price of paddy supplied to the chattrams, or on the *rasi* price, or the price at which the paddy may be purchased for feeding purposes. When the *rasi* price is settled and any arrears remain thereafter, interest is charged on the amount of arrears then existing. This mode of charging interest entails a distinct loss to the chattram dapartment, as interest is charged for several months on the value of grain commuted at a low rate of rupee one. The whole system of grain accounts requires modification and I shall submit a separate note on it later on. I must say that the subject requires long thinking and I have not as yet come to any definite conclusion on it, though my present idea is to keep a separate set of accounts from beginning to end for the grain transactions as is now done for cash transactions.

Road cess.

125. I have already stated that no portion of the road cess is collected from *iruvaram* holders. In the southern range, road cess is not properly fixed and paid to Government. No road cess seems to be paid on the rent collected on *iruvaram* lands, while such cess is collected on some items of miscellaneous revenue, such as tree-tax paid to Government, though they are not liable for it. This has to be carefully looked into by the Government Tahsildar and the Revenue Divisional officer.

126. At present these fees are collected in many villages and a fixed amount is paid to Government. Such fees are not collected in some villages and it is not known whether they are merged in the rent. I noticed variations in the amount of fees collected, the amount paid to Government and the amount entered in the inam registers. The matter requires very careful investigation.

Kaval fees.

127. The agreements taken from lessees provide for commutation rates of paddy being fixed on various data, such as *rasi* price, the price ruling between certain dates in a month in villages or in maghanams, the price ruling in certain months of the year and so on. There is room for practising fraud in reporting the prices. A more reliable data has to be determined upon.

Rasi price.

128. The Divisional officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai have suggested the introduction of those registers in the chattram villages, and I see no objection to it.

Famine analysis register and firka books.

129. The average number of civil and summary suits filed and defended is 34 and 35 respectively in the northern range and 21 and 19 respectively in the southern range. During the current year, a large number of summary suits has been filed in the southern range for enforcement of acceptance of pattas. The Divisional officer, Pattukkottai, has reported that the suit registers were not properly maintained in the southern range until recently.

Suits filed and defended.

Utilization of chattram funds.

130. The funds of the charitable institutions are at present utilized in—

(*a*) Feeding *bona fide* travellers of all classes who within 24 hours of their visit to the chattram have travelled not less than 7 miles or who do not within 7 miles of the chattram head-quarters, possess any house or have relatives to help them,

(*b*) giving raw rations to byragis and other *bona fide* travellers who have scruples to take cooked rice,

(*c*) giving permanent rations, cooked or raw, to poor, old or sickly people, who, owing to age, disease or bodily infirmity or other causes, are unable to work and earn a living for themselves or who have no friends or relatives to support them. Raw rations are given also to *Parvanidars* such as those who worship the deities in the chattrams, read Ramayanam and recite calendar,

(d) maintenance of boys' and girls' schools where sanskrit or English education is given and the pupils are fed and clothed in rare cases under the rules issued by the District Board,

(e) maintenance of hospitals and dispensaries, and

(f) maintenance in proper condition of chattram buildings and works.

Chattram Manager's duties.

131. The immediate management of the chattrams is entrusted to a manager who, assisted by a staff of accountants keeps also the necessary accounts. Some of the managers are entrusted with the duty of supervison of the chattram villages also. This interferes with their legitimate chattram work. The chattram revenue inspectors should be placed in charge of them. The chattram managers are paid from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in the case of the larger institutions. The present set of men are either inefficient or dishonest. The department has not much hold on them. I would recommend that the appointment may be filled up by Government pensioners as vacancies occur.

Supply of articles for chattram consumption.

132. The paddy required for feeding purposes in chattrams is obtained from the grain-rented villages and the other articles of consumption such as dholl, chillies etc., are supplied by contractors selected by the Divisional officers. The supplies are generally made annually in the case of most of the articles. At present, the entire stock of paddy, consisting of the sands of kalams in the case of the larger institutions, and the annual supply of dholl, chillies, blackgram, etc., are left in the sole custody of the managers. They are supposed to be verified monthly by the managers and occasionally by the chattram tahsildars and the Divisional officers. As paddy is stored now in large heaps, I do not believe that the verification is or can be properly done unless it is stored in gunny bags, which however will be very costly. It seems to be desirable to keep the entire stock, after the initial verification, under the joint lock and key of the tahsildar and the chattram manager and to issue therefrom periodically articles required for a month's consumption which will be kept in another room under the sole custody of the manager. The store under the joint custody may be verified half-yearly or annually by the Divisional officer. He and the tahsildar should verify the stock with the managers whenever they visit the institutions. The two Divisional officers also seem to agree with this principle. The managers have given securities equal to the amount of permanent advance entrusted to them.

Custody of stock and their verification.

Security of Managers.

Quality of articles of food supplied.

133. Paddy is husked and turned into rice by the coolies employed for the purpose who are paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ markals for every kalam of paddy converted into raw rice and $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ marakals for every kalam of paddy converted into boiled rice. Raw rice is supplied to the Brahman kitchens, while boiled rice is issued for the non-Brahman kitchens. The rice used is very inferior in quality, as nothing better can be expected from the motley collection of grain of sorts from different ryots in different villages. Further, the men deputed to the villages to receive the grain are managers, storekeepers and accountants on small salaries. Inferior kind of paddy mixed with dust and chaff is what one may expect to find in a chattram granary—young boarding boys in the Rajamadam and the Orattanadu chattrams complained to me about the quality of the rice used, and the hospital assistant at Orattanadu told me that 50 per cent. of the indisposition of the boys was due to the unwholesome rice used. It was suggested to me that the estate grain should be sold and good rice should be purchased from the bazaar. I am afraid that this will entail loss on the chattrams. I think the evil complained of may be very much mitigated, if officers of better status are deputed to the villages to receive paddy from the ryots, and the Tahsildars personally check a fair percentage of the collections before they are carted to the chattram granary. About 18,000 and 9,800 kalams of paddy will be required for consumption in the chattrams in the northern and the southern ranges respectively during a year. Statement No. 4 and 4-A furnishes particulars for each institution. The other articles supplied are fairly good in quality. The ghee and the gingelly oil supplied to the Orattanadu chattram were very bad and they should have been rejected.

Store accounts.

134. At present the following store accounts are maintained :—

(1) a store account showing the daily receipts and issues of articles,

(2) another account showing articles taken out of the stores for issue to the chattrams at the end of the day,

(3) a third account showing the stock of paddy in the chattram granary and the quantity taken therefrom for delivery to the coolies for husking purposes, and

(4) a fourth account showing the names of the coolies to whom paddy is given for husking, the quantity of rice due from each, the quantity collected and the balance.

135. Besides the registers mentioned above, a register showing the names and other particulars of *bona fide* travellers and *byragis*—pilgrims from Northern India—who are fed or are given raw rations is maintained and the signatures of the persons are taken down in register kept in the chattrams in the northern range, while their names alone are taken down in those in the southern range. I examined the registers maintained in the numerous chattrams and cannot say that the entries are not fudged. To quote only one instance relating to the Manamelkudi chattram: The average number of persons to whom raw rations were given from the 1st to the 12th September 1906 was 32, but on the 13th September 1906, the day previous to my visit, and on the 14th till 5 P. M., it was only 12 each. Similarly the average number of Sudras and Brahmans fed from the 1st to the 12th September 1906 was 95 and 6, respectively, but on the 13th it was 88 and 2 and on the 14th it was 60 and *nil* respectively. It is very curious that there should be fewer pilgrims, especially of the Brahmans on the dates of my visit. The stock explanation received by me was that the notification issued last year of threat of prosecution for making false entries in the registers has deterred pilgrims from going to the chattrams; but why this threat should stand as the Damocles' sword over the heads of the pilgrims on the dates of my visit only I cannot understand. That the entries are often fudged is also apparent from the variations in the number and names of the *byragis* who never fail to halt at each chattram to receive raw rations. An examination of the register of the Manamelkudi chattram showed several instances in which raw rations were shown to have been given to Sudras, Christians and Muhammadans who should have been given cooked food. It is easy to misappropriate raw rations by entering fictitious names and this is the only explanation for not giving them cooked food. Nothing short of surprise visits, at the time of feeding or issue of raw rations, of Government and chattram officials and honorary visitors (if they would take interest in the work) could minimise the evil. If the false entries are detected, the delinquents should be summarily dismissed. At present, Government tahsildars and deputy tahsildars do not take any interest in chattram administration or feeding. If they and the chattram tahsildars supervise the feeding and examine the entries made during their visits to the chattrams, there may be a wholesome check. M. R. Ry. T. Seshaiyar Avargal has suggested that the chattram tahsildars should superintend the feeding and issue of rations for a number of days and arrive at an average based on it, which should serve as a test of the genuineness of the entries in the register. This seems to be a good idea and may be tried.

Register of travellers fed.

Fudging of the entries in the register

Boarding registers.

136. A register showing the names of the boarders in the school is maintained.

137. Another register of persons to whom raw rations are given is kept and the persons are mustered periodically by the chattram tahsildars.

Register of raw rations issued.

The chattram tahsildars should arrange to have the permanent rations issued on fixed dates in a month in each chattram and should be present on those occasions and supervise the issue as far as possible. I received no complaint under this head from any of the rationers, but there is scope for peculation, if the work is not properly supervised. These rationers should be mustered at least once a year by the Divisional officers with a view to see that the recipients are alive and are really deserving of the charity. I did make an attempt to muster the persons in some of the chattrams visited by me, but I could not get all the recipients, as many were living in distant places.

Muster of ration holders.

138. Statement No. 5 enclosed shows the cost per head of persons fed in the chattrams in each of the two ranges. It may be seen therefrom that the cost ranges from nine pies in the Mahadevapatnam chattram to As. 1—2 in three chattrams in the northern range and from $9\frac{1}{3}$ pies in Sulakshnambalpuram chattram to $11\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the Mohanambalpuram chattram in the southern range. The cost per head is larger in the institutions where raw rations are largely given to permanent and other rationers, as generally in the case of lower classes of people resorting to chattrams, the food cooked is distributed to all the applicants though in some cases it may not be found quite sufficient. I made enquiries as to the cost per head in some private chattrams and found that it was larger. This may be due to the fact that in these chattrams better kind of food is given to certain favoured classes only.

Cost per head of persons fed.

139. The schools and hospitals are fairly well conducted and I noticed that the majority of the in-patients in some of the hospitals were pilgrims mostly *byragis*. The hospitals serve very useful purposes in the case of wandering pilgrims who fall ill during their journey.

Schools and hospitals.

140. Honorary visitors have been appointed for many of the chattrams, but I regret to say that very few of them, with some notable exceptions, visited the institutions or took interest in them.

Honorary visitors.

141. An allotment suitable for the maintenance of each institution is sanctioned by the District Board and care is taken to see that it is not exceeded.

Allotment.

142. I have taken copious notes on the condition of the chattram buildings after inspection. The average expenditure on buildings and irrigation works during the last four years is Rs. 20,178 in the southern range and Rs. 10,302 in the northern range, or Rs. 30,480 in both. This represents about 12½ per cent. of the average receipts of the year. This percentage must be deemed large and I regret to bring to notice some waste of money, as buildings which are neither necessary nor useful have been constructed and it is now too late to fix the responsibility on any one, as, until recently, there was no system on the basis of which the chattram public works were constructed. The President has since issued definite orders on the matter and I am confident that, if the Chattram Tahsildars and the Divisional officers make proper selection of works and check the estimates prepared by the Local Fund Public Works Department, the allotment under this head could be reduced and the funds properly utilized. An excellent building tiled with Mangalore tiles has been constructed for the use of the *byragis*, at Rajamadam. It is too good to be spoiled by the *byragis* and would do admirably well for a court-room for any of the officers. This shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,500. To quote another instance, a new well was sunk in front of the newly-constructed travellers shed at Ammani chattram. The basement around the parapet wall has already shown signs of sinking and the water being brackish, it is not used at all. I may multiply instances, but it would serve no useful purpose. Enclosures Nos. 6 and 6-A furnish information as to the condition of the buildings and the irrigation sources in the two ranges and the amount that may be required for putting them in complete order.

Buildings & irrigation works.

143. The scale of establishments require revision. The services of the kavalgars who have been appointed to watch the scrub jungles may be dispensed with as suggested in paragraph 71 *supra*. There is only a single vicharippukaran for each village. The number requires to be increased with reference to the circumstances of each village. The number of Brahman cooks in some of the chattrams is capable of reduction as the number of Brahmans fed is very small. It is desirable to make the establishment in the Chattram Tahsildars' offices including the revenue inspectors pensionable. At present, great difficulty is experienced in getting suitable men for appointments in the Chattram Taluk office.

Establishments.

144. The President of the District Board has delegated to the Divisional officers, Chattram Tahsildars, chattram revenue inspectors and chattram managers certain powers in the matter of appointment, punishment, grant of leave, etc., to subordinates, lease of properties, sale of occupancy right of lands, sale of produce, admission and removal of rationers, etc. In my opinion the delegation requires revision and I shall note down hereunder a few cases which have suggested themselves to me as requiring modification.

Delegation of powers requiring revision.

145. At present Chattram Tahsildars are empowered to sanction the lease of chattram gardens for a year, if the rental secured is not below 5 to 10 per cent. of that of the previous year. I would modify this delegation by fixing a money limit of Rs. 50 and say that the sanction of the Divisional officer should be obtained when the annual rental exceeds Rs. 50. There are at present gardens which are leased out annually by Tahsildars and which fetch Rs. 200 and more.

146. Similarly, Divisional officers have been authorised to lease out chattram villages and gardens for a period of ten years or more, if the previous lease was for more than ten years, taking the President's orders in all cases of material decrease in the rental as compared with that of the previous year. This, in my opinion, in a very large power and even Collectors of Districts administering the estates of wards have been empowered to grant leases for a period of five years only, with the further stipulation that the annual rental thereof should not exceed Rs. 1,000. In a previous portion of this report, I have detailed various cases of irregularities in the leases entered into by Divisional officers, some of which have resulted in loss to the department. I would therefore suggest that the Divisional officers' powers in this respect may be restricted to the grant of leases for periods not exceeding three years at a time provided the annual rental of each lease does not exceed Rs. 1,000. Again, the Divisional officers have power to confirm sale of *kudikani* rights without any money limit. I would fix a limit of Rs. 1,000.

147. The power to grant cowles for periods not exceeding three years provided the full assessment becomes payable by that time may be delegated to the Divisional officers.

148. The bills and accounts of the chattram department are audited by the Treasury Deputy Collector. It is desirable that the accounts and registers of each institution are audited *at the spot* once in two years at least if not in each year by the local audit clerk. This arrangement is sure to

Audit of chattram department accounts.

lead to considerable improvement in the maintenance of the revenue and financial registers. I noticed fictitious entries made even in the permanent advance registers kept in some of the chattrams owing to the ignorance of the fundamental principles of keeping accounts.

Demand, collection and balance statement.

149. *Demand, collection and balance statement.*—Statements Nos. 7 and 7-A show the demand, collection and balance of the chattram villages in the northern and the southern ranges for five years. The statements are not correctly prepared in the taluks, as they are compiled from the incorrect demand adopted in village Nos. 14 and 16 accounts. The difference between the settled demand and the demand originally adopted is brought forward as a separate item under arrears under the head "Demand accrued during the fasli". The proper course is to send a revised demand, collection and balance statement for the last month of the fasli after the demand is correctly settled. Nearly 20 per cent. of the demand is left uncollected at the end of each fasli and the arrears date back to fasli 1307 in the southern range and to fasli 1308 in the northern range. As matters now stand a superior officer should overhaul the collection accounts, get individualwar lists of arrears, and pass orders for their collection or writing off. In the case of arrears covered by takarars or decrees prompt steps should be taken to have the takarars settled and the decrees executed.

Financial position of the chattrams. * No. 8.

150. A statement * shewing the normal receipts and charges of each institution based on the average of the last five years is enclosed.

The average receipts and expenditure of each range are tabulated below :—

Names of the ranges.	Average annual receipts.	Average annual charges.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Northern range	1,29,269	1,14,686	+ 14,583
Southern range	1,01,317	1,02,335	− 1,018
Total ...	2,30,586	2,17,021	+ 13,565

There is a surplus of Rs. 14,583 in the northern range, while the expenditure in the southern range has exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,018. The net balance is only Rs. 13,565 which is less than 6 per cent. of the gross receipts. The season during the last two faslis has not been

satisfactory in the southern range and it has materially affected the revenue of the endowed villages. Further, the expenditure under public works in the southern range was unnecessarily large, being 233·4 per cent. of that in the northern range. This should be considerably curtailed. The balance to the credit of the charitable institutions on the 31st March 1906 was Rs. 90,990 besides a sum of Rs. 4,58,900 invested in Government promissory notes.

Utilization of the surplus balance.

151. I would, for the present, leave the balances to accumulate. To meet any unforeseen contingency, such as a succession of bad seasons, it is necessary to have a sum representing about eighteen months' average expenditure or Rs. 3,25,000 in cash and it is desirable to have it invested in the Tanjore District Board debentures which carries 4 per cent. interest, if the rules in force permit it.

Irrigation projects.

152. There are some irrigation projects in the Pattukottai taluk which may increase the revenue of that taluk. They should be carefully investigated, and if the undertaking would prove profitable the necessary funds may have to be provided for them. The names of the projects are given below :—

Statements IX, IX-A., IX-B and IX-C.

(a) Pudukottagam tank project.
(b) Vadavelikottagam irrigation project.
(c) Karagathikkottai supply channel.
(d) Magilankottai water-supply.

I enclose brief reports with rough sketches, drawn up by M. R. Ry. T. S. Vaidhyanatha Aiyar, chattram tahsildar, southern range, regarding these projects.

Alleged diversion of funds.

153. It has been urged in some quarters that the maintenance of schools and hospitals and dispensaries from the chattram funds is a departure from the original intentions of the donors. The question was raised nearly forty years ago and was decided by Government as will appear from the next paragraph.

154. In its order No. 1067, dated 10th May 1867, the Government, while reviewing the operations of the endowment fund noticed that there was a large balance of Rs. 29,536 to the credit of the chattrams endowed by the Rajas of Tanjore and called upon the Board of Revenue to consider whether any portion of the accumulated fund might be utilised for general purposes other than feeding, without violating the terms of the original endowment. Mr. Morris, the Collector of Tanjore, to whom this reference was forwarded for report, stated that, however desirable it might be on general considerations, that the revenues of the chattrams should be used

for more general purposes, they could not, consistently with a scrupulous regard to the intentions of their founders, be diverted to any purpose other than the maintenance of the respective chattrams. He, however, qualified this opinion with the suggestion that, without in any way violating the intention of the original endowments, the education of the children of the indigent classes and the gratuitous distribution of medicines to the poor might be more largely provided for. Even before 1868—the date of Mr. Morris' report—some native schoolmasters and doctors on small pay were kept on the establishment of some of the more important chattrams.

The Board of Revenue, while concurring with the Collector in considering that well-considered measures for *the improvement of the existing schools* and for the *extended* distribution of medical aid, were in no way inconsistent with the intentions of the founders of the charities and moreover were *practicable* without any diminution of the existing services, requested the Collector to send revised proposals so as to give greater prominence to a more liberal provision of medical aid to the recipients of the charities, sick travellers and others. The Board was also of opinion that day schools with a staff of teachers qualified to give elementary education in the vernaculars were preferable to boarding schools with a high standard of education. The Government approved of the Board's proposals for utilizing the surplus revenues. Proposals for the opening of boys' and girls' schools and hospitals and dispensaries from the funds of the endowed institutions were then submitted to and sanctioned by Government. The establishment of the schools and the medical institutions, especially the latter, has proved a great boon and this has been done without affecting the utility of the charities as intended by the donors.

155. A portion of the public seems to be under the impression that the schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been started at the sacrifice of the feeding in the chattrams, contrary to the intentions of the founders of the institutions. The critics are under a serious misapprehension which I shall explain presently. The revenue of the chattrams in 1858 when the Government took charge of them was Rs. 95,841. It rose to Rs. 1,65,462 in 1885-86, to Rs. 1,85,683 in 1895—96 and to Rs. 1,96,361 in 1905-1906. In other words, the revenue more than doubled itself during the last 48 years. It may be urged that the Rajas supplemented the income from the endowed properties by payments from their private coffers. There is no information as to the amount so given, but it certainly cannot be more than a few thousands of rupees. I do not think that it will be seriously urged that all these accumulations should be spent in feeding idlers and

thereby demoralizing the society. Every *bona fide* traveller is now fed and raw rations are given to a large number of poor and helpless people.

156. The intention of the donors was primarily to feed the pilgrims to Rameswaram and with this object in view chattrams were founded on the road to Rameswaram. The pilgrims used to walk or go in country carts to Rameswaram and to halt at the chattrams on the way. The introductions of the railway to Rameswaram has materially altered the situation, and with the exception of really very poor pilgrims, all others travel by rail to Rameswaram.

Recommendations for future management.

157. In the previous paragraphs of this report, I have detailed the history of the charitable institutions, the successive stages of management, the duties entrusted to the Divisional Officers and chattram tahsildars, the defects in the muchilikas taken from lesses, the weakness of the *amani* system, the loss sustained by the department owing to the lax supervision of the superior officers, the unsatisfactory nature of the village accounts, especially the grain accounts, the inefficiency and corruption in the internal management of the chattrams and the unsatisfactory state of rent collections. I have mentioned also various heads under which improvements may be effected such as sale of *kudikani* rights, grant of cowle, the extension of the lease system to the *amani* villages, the working of the *amani* system where it exists properly, the classification of the soil, the examination of the adequacy of consideration for lessess, the rectification of the irregularities in the lease deeds, the prevention of wasteful expenditure, the improvement of the system of accounts relating to the internal management of the chattrams and the investigation of the projects. It has now to be decided whether the Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai who now supervise the work of the Tahsildars in the northern and in the southern ranges, respectively, will find time to remedy the defects and to effect the proposed improvements along with their division work. The irregularities to be rectified and the reforms to be effected may take less time in the northern range than in the southern, but the division work of the Divisional Officer of Tanjore is by no means light. The work to be done in connection with the chattrams in the southern range is onerous and difficult and much has to be done on the spot. A business statement* showing the work of the Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai in the revenue and chattram branches is enclosed. It may be seen therefrom that the chattram work represents over 26 per cent. of the revenue work in the Tanjore division and over 71 per cent. of the revenue work in

* No. 10 statement.

the Pattukkottai division, and that the revenue and the chattram work of the Tanjore division is double that of the Pattukkottai division. On a careful consideration of the facts, I am of opinion that there is ample work for a special officer in connection with the administration of the chattrams and the endowments attached to them for two years. He may be an officer of the grade of Deputy Collector. A last grade officer will quite do. His pay and pensionary contribution may be paid from the chattram funds, and he should get the usual travelling allowance under the Civil Service Regulations. The scale of pay of the Chattram Tahsildars should remain unaffected as without their co-operation the new officer cannot do much. I think the appointment of a special officer for the work will improve the financial position of the institutions, as by a cursory inspection of the muchilikas I was able to detect cases in which the department has lost nearly Rs. 4,000 per annum. I quote below the opinions of M. R. Ry. T. Seshaiyar Avargal and M. R. Ry. V. T. Krishnamachariar Avargal, Divisional officers of Pattukkottai and Tanjore, respectively, on this matter.

In paragraph 10 of his report M. R. Ry. T. Seshaiyar Avargal has remarked as follows :—

"The present condition of the institutions in the south range cannot be regarded as altogether satisfactory. During the year I was in charge I gave my attention to several important items which required looking into, but if my summary suit and criminal work permitted, I should have been able to go more fully into various matters which I wished to overhaul. As matters stand at present, a Divisional Officer may not find time to completely reform the existing state of things, but if all reforms needed are completed and the institutions are placed on a satisfactory basis, it may be possible for a Divisional Officer to keep up the improved administration. On the whole, it would be desirable to have a special Deputy Collector for both the ranges who can give his sole time to the work. The only difficulty such an officer is likely to experience is the want of power to appoint and punish village establishments which the Divisional Officer at present exercises as Revenue Divisional Officer and which strengthens his hands in the efficient administration of the institutions. He will not even have authority to summon parties and witnesses. At best, a special officer can have only the power of fining which can be conferred on a proprietor under section 16 of Act II of 1894. Even if a special Deputy Collector is appointed, it will be necessary to retain the Tahsildar and his establishment. The tenants in the South Range are

troublesome and there is a considerable amount of litigation. It is necessary to have an officer on a salary of Rs. 150 for this range."

M. R. Ry. V. T. Krishnamachariar's opinion is given below :—

"As regards the first point, a business statement has already been submitted which shows the amount of chattram work done in the Division office. I think that it is not possible for that officer to do more than the ordinary routine work relating to this office. The chattram department came under the control of the Divisional officer more than twenty years ago and since then important problems relating to the mangement have come into prominence. The solution of these problems requires more time than can be devoted to it by Divisional officers. It appears to be advisable to appoint a special officer for at least a term of two years in order to investigate the general questions relating to the organization of the charities themselves. Most of these questions have to be settled with respect of all the chattrams in the department and neither of the Divisional officers concerned will have the local knowledge necessary for the purpose. As an illustration, I would mention the question how far the revenues of one chattram can be appropriated towards the expenses of another. In 1884—1885 the management of all the chattrams was vested in the District Board on the express ground that such an appropriation would be easier if the same body managed all the chattrams. But the recent Government order in a case from the Madura district seems to question the soundness of this policy. It is likely to necessitate a change of policy with regard to the chattram administration. Then again, the whole question of utilization of surpluses and the direction towards which the revenues of the chattram department can be diverted will also have to be considered. During the last few years the Rameswaram route has changed and the feeding of the pilgrims is not of the same importance now as formerly. The diversion of the funds to connected objects on the "cypres" doctrine is a question full of legal administrative difficulties and demands treatment at the hands of a special officer.

"Besides these, and other general questions dealing with the endowments themselves, there are several others connected with the villages the solution of which will require the attention of special officer.

"(i) The tenures of different villages will have to be investigated. The greater part of our system in chattram villages is made up of temporary arrangements arrived at with tenants with a view to settle amicably with differences and these temporary measures have been adopted

as permanent in subsequent years to save litigation. Muchilikas, etc., will have to be scrutinized and terms must be entered into with the tenants to secure fairer terms for the District Board. The iruvaram villages have further proved difficult of management and the sale of the kudikani right in such villages is a matter for consideration. There is also the question of development of irrigational facilities, etc. The necessity of a sound system of grain accounts is also apparent.

"(ii) The management of the chattrams themselves presents some difficult problems. The "feeding" has to be systematised and efforts have to be made to minimise corruption. It is also seen that it is no more possible to maintain all the buildings from the current revenues and the drafting of a programme to maintain the necessary block of buildings in an efficient state, abandoning unnecessary structures is a work that has to be done soon. At present Rs. 8,000 or so a year is utilized in the improvements and upkeep, etc., of all structures and the provision is inadequate, considering the nature of the repairs, etc., to be effected. It seems to be desirable therefore a special officer to deal with all these problems and to place matters in a satisfactory basis. If financial considerations do not permit, a special officer may be appointed at least as a temporary measure till such time as the whole system is overhauled and the existing defects are rectified."

158. To summarise—

(1) The Rajas of Tanjore founded a large number of chattrams during the 18th century for the convenience mainly of the pilgrims going to Rameswaram. These chattrams are situated in the Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai taluks. A chattram was founded also at Rameswaram. The institutions were intended for the feeding of all pilgrims without any restriction. Teachers were maintained in the chattrams to teach the four vadas to students and native doctors were also entertained to attend on the sick travellers. Large endowments in the shape of whole villages and scattered tracts of land were made by the Rajas for the maintenance of these institutions.

(2) The management of the chattrams remained in the hands of the Rajas until 1857, when on the demise of the late Raja, it was entrusted to the Collector of the district. He administered them in his capacity as Collector until 1871 and as President of the Local Fund Board since then.

(3) No information is available to show whether the funds of the several institutions were kept separate or merged together during the

Rajas' administration. I am led to think, however, from an extract from Raja Sarboje's letter that the funds of the several institutions were administered as a single fund. The funds of all the institutions, except that of the Kalyanamahal chattram at Tiruvadi, which was taken under the management of the Local Fund Board, are now treated as one fund though separate accounts of the institutions are nominally kept. The surplus funds of one institution are now unhesitatingly applied to meet the deficit of another and the general purposes of charity.

(4) The District Collector in his capacity as Collector and later on as the President of the Local Fund Board kept the supervision of these institutions under his direct charge and managed them through the agency of chattram Superintendents or chattram Tahsildars or both. In 1883, the direct supervision of the institutions was entrusted to the Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai, the general control alone remaining with Collector—President. This system is in force even now.

(5) There are at present 19 charitable institutions maintained from the endowment made by the Rajas of Tanjore consisting of 76 entire villages, 10 shrotriem villages, 35 scattered tracts of lands besids several topes and gardens. The total extent of cultivable wet and dry lands in the endowed villages is 39,864 acres equivalent to an area of 63 square miles scattered over maintly in the taluks of Kumbakonam, Tanjore, Mannargudi and Pattukkottai. An extent of 4,450 acres or about 7 square miles is lying waste at present. The major portion of it consists of dry lands a portion of which may be brought under the plough by granting it on progressive cowle.

(6) In the majority of the endowed villages, the chattram department possesses the *melvaram* right only. In the case of the gardens and topes generally, and of a few villages and scattered tracts of land, it possesses both *melvaram* and *kudikani* rights. The retention of the *kudikani* right by a public body like the District Board does not seem to be desirable on various grounds and I think steps may be taken to sell the right to the advantage of the District Board and of the ryots. I would make an exception in favour of the gardens and topes which may be improved and leased out for a term of years. I estimate that the *kudikani* right in the northern range alone may fetch about a lack of rupees.

(7) The villages have been surveyed, but the lands have not been classified. In almost all the villages, there is only a single rate of assessment for wet land, another for dry, and a third for garden lands. There will certainly be inequalities in the quality of the soil and

consequently a classification of the soil, and revision of assessment with the consent of the ryots are very desirable measures. Even though the lands have been surveyed, the *pangu* system is adhered to in two villages.

(8) The villages are managed under the lease and the *amani* system. The lease system is generally prevalent and recourse is had to the *amani* system when the ryots do not agree to take the villages on lease system on fair terms. There is only one case in which the village has been leased out on the system of *kattuguttagai*, or payment of a consolidated assessment on the entire village area. Under the lease system, the rate of rent for a unit of acre of dry, wet or garden land is fixed in cash, or in grain or in both and the ryots agree to pay it with the *tirvajasti* and *fasaljasti* and other dues as stipulated for in the agreement.

(9) The evils of the *amani* system or the sharing of the produce with the ryots are too well known. It may be easy for a private owner owning a small extent of land to manage under the amani system; but for a public body like the District Board to have recourse to this system means considerable extra labour and worry without any adequate advantage. The sooner this system is given up the better it is for the department; but so long as it is found necessary to continue the system, it should be rigidly worked under the supervision of superior officers.

(10) An examination of a large number of muchilikas in connection with the leases executed by the ryots has disclosed some irregularities which are detailed below—

(*a*) The commutation rate of rent adopted in some cases has been low.

(*b*) Vexatious fees such as famine contribution, *kajantagarir nattukarnam* fees, etc., are now levied from the ryots. They may as well be given up.

(*c*) There is no provision in some of the muchilikas to collect *tirvajasti* or water-rate from the tenants for raising wet, dry or garden crops on dry lands with aid of water taken from a Government or chattram irrigation source, though in the case of water taken from a Government source the water-rate due to Government is paid to it from the chattram funds. In some cases detailed at length in the previous portion of the report, the chattram department has been put to distinct loss as, in the case of Darasaram village, the chattram department pays to Government water-rate at Rs. 6 per acre; while it receives from the ryots a sum of Rs. 3—10—8 only per acre. The liability of the ryots to pay water-

rate should be entered in the muchilikas to be hereafter executed. In many cases where wet or garden crops are raised on dry lands with the aid of Government or chattram water, the wet or the garden rate of assessment is levied.

(*d*) Similarly, no provision has been made for the levying of *fasaljasti* or second-crop assessment on lands cultivated with second crops in a few villages in the southern range.

(*e*) Certain fixed deductions are made from the *melvaram* share due to the department in the Perambur and Darasaram villages. It is not known whether the deductions are permanent or are intended for a time only. This matter has to be carefully looked into before entering into the new leases.

(*f*) The terms of the agreement are vague in some cases and defective in others. In the case of the muchilika executed for the Mullavaneswaran katlai lands in Nidamangalam village, there is a condition that the lessee should pay the rent *demanded* in kind, but no demand for payment in kind was made owing to the vagueness of the language of the muchilika and the lessee has been paying the rent in cash calculated at a low commutation rate of Rs. 1—1—8 per kalam. Similarly, in the agreement executed by the ryots of Umayalpuram village, there is a condition that paddy required for feeding purposes in the Orattanadu chattram should be supplied in kind failing which the value thereof calculated at the rate at which paddy may be purchased in the open market for the use of the chattram should be levied. In some cases, the ryots failed to supply paddy, though a demand was made, but at the same time no paddy was *purchased* for the chattram consumption, as the necessary supply was transferred from other chattrams. The defaulting ryots would pay only at Rs. 1—4—0 per kalam and there is no provision in the agreement to collect the market rate from them.

(*g*) I found a case in the Umayalpuram village in which a concession to receive 1,200 kalams of paddy in a lump in lieu of *fasaljasti* assessment of the village granted for a specific period of five years only was entered in successive muchilikas thereafter without adequate sanction entailing thereby a loss of 2,100 kalams in fasli 1315 only.

(*h*) The instructions issued by the District Board were not promptly carried out and this has resulted in loss to the department, as for instance the non-improvement of the supply channel of Kunanjeri village entailing a loss of 400 kalams of paddy per annum. The double crop

lands in Darasaram village were ordered to be localized four years ago and *no action* has been taken thereon since.

(*i*) There has been wasteful expenditure in some cases, such as the employment of watchers on a salary of Rs. 3 per mensem to watch scrub jungles, containing mere shrubs, while the return therefrom did not exceed in any case Rs. 5 per annum. The ryots of the villages will be prepared to take the land on darkhast on payment of rent.

(11) The irrigation sources are generally kept in good condition. The interference of the Government Public Works department with the supply channel of the Tepperumanallur village, the improvement of the supply channel of the Kunanjeri village and of the supply to the Manamelkudi tank require early attention.

(12) The gardens and topes are maintained in fair condition. There is scope for improving them by making new plantations.

(13) I noticed some provisions in the muchilikas which, if entered in a patta, may render it unenforcible. Care should be taken to omit such objectionable clauses.

(14) There are cases of small villages containing a few hundreds of acres which may as well be clubbed together.

(15) The scrutiny of the village accounts by the Divisional Officers during the jamabandi is not adequate.

(16) No proper system of grain accounts is maintained.

(17) No jamabandi report is submitted to the President's office by the Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai.

(18) The demand, collection and balance statements received from the Tahsildars are not prepared on correct data and nearly 20 per cent. of the arrears is left uncollected at the end of each fasli, the arrears dating back to fasli 1307 in the Southern range and to 1308 in the Northern range.

(19) Road-cess is not collected and paid to the Government according to the rules in force.

(20) There is some irregularity in the collection of Kaval fees also.

(21) The principle of fixing the commutation rate at the *rasi* price or at the prices ruling between certain dates in a month in a maganam requires amendment.

(22) There is scope for considerable improvement in the internal management of the chattrams.

(23) The rice supplied is generally inferior in quality which is due in a measure to the subordinate staff of the chattram department accepting very inferior paddy from the ryots of the chattram villages.

(24) The system of custody of stock of articles requires improvement.

(25) There is reason to believe that the entries in the registers showing the number and names of persons fed in the chattrams or to whom raw rations are given are fudged. The malpractices on the part of the chattram subordinates can be put a stop to only by surprise visits made by superior officers and honorary visitors.

(26) The cost per head of persons fed ranges from 9 pies to As. 1—2 in the various chattrams.

(27) The schools, the hospitals and dispensaries maintained in connection with the chattrams serve very useful purposes and are fairly well kept.

(28) The powers delegated to the Divisional Officers and Chattram Tahsildars by the President, District Board, require modification, especially in the light of the defects pointed out *supra*.

(29) The chattram accounts are not now audited on the spot and as a result I noticed some grave irregularities. It is very necessary to arrange for an annual or a biennial audit of the accounts of these institutions.

(30) Several of the endowed villages in the Pattukkottai taluk are rainfed and the improvement of the irrigation sources is a matter of grave importance. Some irrigation projects which have been suggested as feasible have to be worked out.

(31) The financial position of the institutions and the utilization of the surplus balances are dealt with in paragraphs 151 to 157 of the report to which a reference is solicited.

(32) The necessity for the entertainment of a special officer temporarily for two years to have direct supervision over the institutions in lieu of the existing arrangement under which the Deputy Collectors of Tanjore and Pattukkottai exercise supervision are contained in paragraph 158 of the report.

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159. I cannot close this report without recording the valuable assistance rendered to me by the two Chattram Tahsildars, by way of furnishing information and records that I called for from them.

Appendix I—B.

Extract from the Proceedings of the District Board, Tanjore, dated 15th October 1906.

* * * * * *

Read note prepared by M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar, Vice-President of the District Board of Tanjore, regarding the administration of the charitable institutions of the Rajas of Tanjore which are under the supervision of the District Board.

Resolution No. 1—The report of the Vice-President discloses numerous and grave irregularities in the management of the chattrams endowed by the Rajas of Tanjore due mainly to lack of adequate supervision over the work of the chattram tahsildars and minor subordinates.

2. The Board is convinced that the improvements suggested in the report in regard to the development of the resources of the endowed properties, the utilization of the income available and the systematic supervision of the institutions cannot be adequately carried out by the Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai together with their work as Revenue and Magisterial officers. It has no doubt that the reforms contemplated will materially add to the receipts of the chattram department, simplify its working, and ultimately reduce the charges.

3. It accordingly resolves to solicit the sanction of Government for the entertainment of,—

(*a*) a sixth grade Deputy Collector with a special allowance bringing his emoluments up to Rs. 300 per mensem exclusive of pensionary contribution of Rs. 50 to exercise for a period of two years the administrative functions now devolving on the Revenue Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai;

(*b*) a permanent clerical establishment, as detailed in the accompanying statement, costing Rs. 280—8—0 per mensem or Rs. 3,366 per annum in lieu of the present establishment costing Rs. $202\frac{5}{6}$ per mensem or Rs. 2,434 per annum.

4. In view of the urgent need of reorganization the Board proposes that the entertainment of the special officer and the revised scale should, if possible, take effect from 1st December 1906, and resolves that the charge for the current year be met from the savings in the budget provision for the construction of the Chattram Tahsildar's Office, North Range.

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Appendix I—C.

Letter from L. Davidson Esq., I. C. S., President, District Board, Tanjore, to the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department, dated the 27th October 1906, No. D. Dis. 1855/D. B.

With advertence to the accompanying proposals for the better administration of the charitable institutions under the control of the Tanjore District Board, I have the honour to submit the following explanatory and introductory remarks.

2. The unsatisfactory working of what is locally known as "the Chattram Department" came prominently before my view shortly after I joined this district in October 1905, and in discussion of the topic with the late Vice-President, Rao Bahadur M. Arumugham Pillai, I learnt that a former President (Mr. Andrew) had at one time contemplated the appointment of a special officer to supervise this branch of the administration, but that no scheme was ever worked out, as it was then considered desirable to defer the submission of proposals to Government pending the issue of orders regarding Mr. Meyer's schemes for the redistribution of Tanjore and adjacent districts. My subsequent personal experience of the management of the chattrams convinced me that it was inexpedient to postpone the reform of the department for an indefinite and probably considerable period of time, and accordingly at the earliest practicable opportunity I placed M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar Avargal, my present Personal Assistant Deputy Collector and Vice-President of the District Board, on special duty with instructions to inspect the institutions, study their working and frame proposals for their better administration. He was engaged on this duty for six weeks, and his report, a copy of which is enclosed, disclosed various grave irregularities, entailing

much loss of revenue to the District Board, and arising mainly out of want of adequate supervision over the work of the Chattram Tahsildars and minor subordinates. The subject, as I had expected, proved too vast to admit of final treatment, and his proposals were necessarily only of a preliminary character.

3. The report was placed before a special meeting of the District Board held on the 15th October 1906, and following the principal recommendations embodied therein it was resolved that the sanction of Government should be solicited for the entertainment of—

(*a*) a sixth grade Deputy Collector, with a special allowance bringing his emoluments up to Rs. 300 *per mensem*, exclusive of pensionary contribution of Rs. 50 to exercise for two years the administrative functions in connection with the Chattram department now devolving on the Revenue Divisional Officers of Tanjore and Pattukkottai, and

(*b*) a permanent establishment, as detailed in the accompanying statement, costing Rs. 280-8-0 *per mensem* or Rs. 3,366 *per annum* against the present establishment costing Rs. 202$\frac{5}{6}$ *per mensem* or Rs. 2,434 *per annum*, and employed in the offices of the District Board and the Deputy Collectors of Tanjore and Pattukkottai.

The Board also intimated its earnest desire to lose no time in starting the reforms needed and now asks sanction to introduce the new scheme with effect from 1st December 1906, provision for the additional charge being available in the shape of savings under the budget allotment for the construction of an office for the Chattram Tahsildar, Northern range, for whom accommodation has been found in a more economical manner. The enclosed copy of the resolution of the Board contains a full statement of its views.

4. The report of the Vice-President is exhaustive and I shall not trouble the Government with a repetition of the matters therein contained. I solicit, however, special reference to paragraph 159, which contains a summary of the facts ascertained, and to paragraph 158 which details the recommendations for future management. I may say that I was in constant personal communication with the Vice-President on the subject, and personally endorse his conclusions with little or no reservation.

5. Paragraphs 13 to 19 of the report contain brief notes as to the agency through which the charitable institutions have been managed since they came under the supervision of the Collector on the demise of the late Raja of Tanjore. At present the chattrams are distributed between two

ranges, known as the northern and the southern range, each in charge of a special Tahsildar assisted by a subordinate staff of Revenue Inspectors, Managers and Clerks. The direct supervision of the former is entrusted to the Deputy Collector of Tanjore and that of the latter to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukottai, while the President of the District Board exercises general control over both ranges. Tanjore is one of the heaviest charges in the district, and the Divisional Officer having ample occupation with his ordinary revenue and criminal work cannot afford the requisite time to supervise the chattrams in the northern range, which are situated in three taluks. The Pattukkottai division is a light one, but as it forms the training ground of junior Civilians and probationary Deputy Collectors, the officer in charge is hardly in a position to deal adequately with the requirements of the case, and the constantly recurring changes in *personnel* aggravate the difficulty of managing landed property, the tenants of which are notoriously litigious and troublesome.

6. I am personally convinced, and the District Board agrees with me that no substantial reform can be expected so long as the administration of the chattrams remains in the hands of the two Divisional Officers, and this is the main reason why the services of a special Deputy Collector are now sought. Such assistance is the more necessary in view of the exceptionally heavy work devolving on the President and Vice-President of the District Board, which makes it difficult for them to devote sufficient time and attention to the numerous intricate questions which constantly arise in this branch of the Local Fund Department. Litigation is an almost daily dish and the tenantry of the Board is quick to take advantage of every slip. As President, I can only indicate the general lines of working, attend to the disposal of the principal questions, and keep myself informed of what is going on by means of daily lists of disposals by the Vice-President. The more onerous and difficult task of working out the details devolves on that officer, in addition to his tale of bricks as Personal Assistant. By his functions in the latter capacity he is tied to head-quarters and cannot without great inconvenience be spared to make those local inspections and enquiries which are essential for the proper determination of the more important pending questions, such, for instance, as the expediency of selling the *kudikani* (occupancy) rights, and the replacement of the complex system of tenures now prevailing by simpler and safer arrangements. In these circumstances it is not possible to suggest any satisfactory method of carrying out the reforms desired through the agency of the existing establishment, and a special officer of proved capacity, industry and intelligence is imperatively required to work out the reorganization which is so greatly in demand.

7. It may be asked why the Board has merely proposed the temporary entertainment of such an officer. The answer is that the necessity for his permanent retention yet remains to be proved. I entertain no doubt that during the initial period of transition and reform there will be ample occupation of any officer, however hardworking and capable, but when systematic methods of administration have been introduced, and the relations between the Board and its tenants have been placed on a definite and satisfactory basis, it is conceivable that a whole-time special officer will no longer be required. It will, I think, always be expedient to retain the direct executive management of the entire chattram department in the hands of one officer instead of the present division of responsibility between two Deputy Collectors, each of whom has multifarious other duties of greater importance ; but it may be found both practicable and desirable to impose on that officer additional duties, *e. g.* those now devolving on the Vice-President of the District Board. These, however, are all matters, which must be left to the future, more especially as the orders passed on Mr. Meyer's scheme may materially affect the *personnel* and administration of the district.

8. A special establishment for the Chattram Deputy Collector will in any case be permanently required and provision is accordingly made for it in the proposition statement, which provides the minimum clerical staff necessary. A slight addition has been made to the strength of the already over-worked office of the District Board, which will inevitably receive a material accession of work in connection with the Special Deputy Collector's administrative reforms.

9. An additional ground for the measure now proposed lies in the inconvenience, which parties and witnesses in summary suits relating to chattram land experience in consequence of the necessity of transferring such litigation to the file of a Divisional officer who has no executive connection with the chattram department.

10. As regards the financial position of the department, a reference is solicited to paragraph 151 of the report. The annual surplus will cover the extra charges involved, and I have no doubt that it will be more than compensated for by increased revenue and reduced expenditure in the near futnre.

11. The usual proposition statement is enclosed.

12. In conclusion I wish to bring to the special notice of Government my sense of the valuable services which have been rendered to the District Board in this matter by its Vice-President, Diwan Bahadur S. Swaminatha Aiyar, whose great experience, exceptional capacity and untiring industry have enabled him to discharge the arduous duty assigned to him with conspicuous success notwithstanding the very limited period of his deputation.

Appendix II.

Scale of rations for bona-fide travellers and Chaitram servants who take cooked food in Chattrams.

N. B.—This scale applies also to bona-fide travellers (other than Byragis) who have scruples to take cooked food and to whom raw rations are issued.

Non-adults get half the quantities herein prescribed.

	Description of article.	Denomination.	Quantity per adult.	Remarks.
	(I) Ordinary.			
1	Rice	* Measure ...	1/4	* 132 tolas weight.
2	Dholl	Do ...	1/32	
3	Chillies	† Seer ...	1/64	† 24 tolas ,,
4	Tamarind	Do ...	3/64	
5	Blackgram	Measure ...	1/320	
6	Coriander	Do ...	1/640	
7	Pepper	Seer ...	1/640	
8	Mustard	Do ...	1/160	
9	Vendayam	Do ...	1/800	
10	Salt	Measure ...	1/64	Maximum capitation allowance exclusive of value of rice is 0—0—11 per meal per adult.
11	Ghee	Seer ...	3/128	
12	Gingelly oil	Do ...	1/64	
13	Saffron	Do ...	3/3200	
14	Cummin	Do ...	3/6400	
15	Dry ginger	Do ...	1/3200	
16	Assafœtida	Do ...	3/6400	
17	Fuel	Do ...	2½	
18	Butter milk	Measure ...	1/4	
19	Vegetables and leaves ...	Of the value of...	3 pies	
20	Betel leaves	Number ...	4	
21	Arecanuts	Do ...	1/2	

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Appendix II—*continued.*

Description of article.	Denomination.	Quantity	Remarks.
(II) Additional preparation for Dwadasi and New moon days.			
(a) *For Payasam.*			
Jaggery	Seers ...	8	For every ten measures of rice.
Milk	Do ...	2	
Cardamoms	Pagoda weight...	2	
(b) *For Tamarind preparation*	(புளியஞ்சாதம்.)		
Tamarind	Seers ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	For every ten measures of rice.
Gingelly oil	Do ...	3/4	
Salt	Measure ...	1/8	
Chillies	Seer ...	1/8	
Mustard	Do ...	1/16	
Vendayam	Do ...	1/64	
Assafœtida	Pagoda weight...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Fuel	Seers ...	20	
Vegetables and leaves ...	Of the value of...	9 pies	
(c) *For Vadai.*			
Black gram	Measure ...	1	For every ten measures of rice.
Gingelly oil	Seers ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
Chillies (Green)	Do ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	N. B. Maximum capitation allowance for (a) (b) & (c) is 0-0-7 per meal per adult.
Salt	Measure ...	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Fuel	,, ...	6 pies	

Appendix III.

Scale of rations for Byragis.

Name of article.	Denomination.	Quantity for an Adult.	Remarks.
Rice...	Measure ...	3/8	Maximum capitation allowance is one anna per adult excluding value of rice.
Dholl	do ...	3/64	

Appendix III—(*contd.*)

Name of article.	Denomination.	Quantity for an Adult.	Remarks.
Chillies	Seer ..	1/64	
Tamarind	do ...	1/16	
Salt	Measure ...	3/128	
Ghee	Seer ...	1/32	
Gingelly oil	do ...	1/64	
Fuel	do ...	2½	
Butter Milk	Measure ...	1/4	
Vegetables and leaves ...	of the value of ...	3 pies	

N. B.—The scale for non-adults will be half the above rates.

Appendix IV.

Scale of rations for cooked food issued through temples to Vaishnavas and others who do not take food in Chattrams.

(*a*) For meals during day time *i. e.* a preparation of rice mixed with curd.

No.	Description of article.	Denomination.	Quantity for an adult.	Remarks.
1	Rice	Measure ...	1/4	For non-adults half these quantities will be issued. Maximum capitation allowance excluding value of rice is 0—0—8 per adult.
2	Curd	do ...	1/4	
3	Salt	do ...	1/64	
4	Tamarind	Seer ...	1/64	
5	Chillies	do ...	1/64	
6	Mustard	do ...	1/128	
7	Dry ginger	do ...	1/512	
8	Assafœtida	Pagoda weight...	1/16	
9	Vegetables and leaves ...	Of the value of ...	3 pies	
10	Fuel	Seers ...	2½	
11	Gingelly oil	do ...	1/64	
12	Black gram dholl ...	do ...	1/512	

Appendix IV—(*contd.*)

(b) For Tamarind preparation or Puliansatham issued during night time.

No.	Description of article.	Denomination.	Quantity, for an adult.	Remarks.
1	Rice	Measure ...	1/4	For non-adults half these quantities will be issued. Maximum capitation allowance exclusive of value of rice is 0—0—6 per adult.
2	Tamarind	Seer ...	3/64	
3	Gingelly oil	do ...	3/32	
4	Salt	Measure ...	1/64	
5	Chillies	Seer ...	1/64	
6	Mustard	do ...	1/128	
7	Vendayam	do ...	1/512	
8	Assafœtida	Pagoda weight ...	1/16	
9	Fuel	Seers ...	2½	
10	Vegetables and leaves ...	Of the value of ...	3 pies.	
11	Black gram dholl... ...	Seer ...	5 1/12	

Appendix V.

Scale for School boarders.

No.	Description of article.	Denomination.	Quantity. per head per meal.	Remarks.
1	Rice	Measure ...	¼	½ a measure of rice is issued for 3 meals including cold rice. Maximum capitation allowance excluding value of rice is 0—2—2 per diem and for Wednesday and Saturday 0—2—9 per diem.
2	Dholl	do ...	1/32	
3	Chillies	Seer ...	1/64	
4	Tamarind	do ...	3/64	
5	Blackgram	Measure ...	1/320	
6	Coriander	do ...	1/640	
7	Pepper	Seer ...	1/640	
8	Mustard	do ...	1/160	
9	Vendayam	do ...	1/800	

Appendix V—(*contd.*)

No.	Description of article.	Denomination.	Quantity per head per meal.	Remarks.
10	Salt	Measure ...	1/64	½ a measure of rice is issued for 3 meals including cold rice. Maximum capitation allowance excluding value of rice is 0—2—2 per diem and for Wednesday and Saturday 0—2—9 per diem.
11	Gingelly oil	Seer ...	1/64	
12	Saffron	do ...	3/3200	
13	Cummin	do ...	3/6400	
14	Dry ginger	do ...	1/3200	
15	Assafœtida	do ...	3/6400	
16	Fuel	do ...	2½	
17	Buttermilk	Measure ...	⅜	
18	Vegetables and leaves ...	Of the value of...	3 pies	
19	Ghee	Seer ...	3/64	
20	Gingelly oil for bathing twice a week	do ...	3/16th for each bath	
21	Oil Cake	Of the value of...	½ pice for do.	

Appendix VI.

Rules regulating the distribution of rations in the chattrams sanctioned by the Tanjore District Board in its Resolution No. 24, dated 2nd December 1896.

1. *Admission to charity.*—No one who is of age and able to work should be admitted. A person under twelve years may be admitted if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Deputy Collector, that the person in question has been deserted by his parents or that there is no one to take care of him. After twelve, persons not incapable of work must be left to earn their own bread, unless they have been admitted to the schools. The deformed who cannot work, the dumb, the blind, and persons permanently incapacitated by disease for work may be fed for life, if they have no one to take care of them. Chattram servants will be admitted to the charity only with the sanction of the District Board, in each case. Persons who are not chattram servants will not be admitted to pensions from chattram funds.

2. *Boarding Schools.*—The maximum strength of the Boarding schools at Orathanadu and Rajamadam, will stand as originally fixed, *viz.*, 120. The boys who fail in the annual examinations should not be retained except under special circumstances. Students above eighteen years should be discharged. No one whose parents' income exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem should be admitted.

3. *Pensions*

(*a*) All pensioners should be given grant certificates like Government pensioners.

(*b*) They must be regularly mustered by the Chattram Tahsildar, twice a year, *viz.*, in April and October and a list showing those mustered will be sent for record in the President's Office. All others will be struck off and will not be readmitted without the distinct orders of the President in each case. During muster, the following among other points must be carefully attended to:—

(i) The identity of the pensioners as shown by the marks of identification in the roll.

(ii) Whether any change has occurred in their circumstance disentitling them to the grant.

4. *Paravanikkaidars.*—The duty of these men is to perform puja, read Ramayanam etc., and they must be given notice that the allowance will only be continued, during continuance of service. The Uluppaidars should not be transferred from one chattram to another according to their wishes.

5. Only cooked food will be issued subject to the proviso that the managers may use their discretion and give raw rations to those travellers who could not take cooked food for valid reasons, such as, castecustoms etc. Persons of twelve years and above will be treated as adults and those below that age as non-adults. The adults will be given half a measure (madras-measure) of rice and the non-adults, ¼ measure a day with the scale of condiments shown in the * margin. A boarder even though a non-adult will be allowed ½ a measure a day as hitherto in consideration of the fact that he has to take meals thrice a day.

For every Madras measure of rice.

*Dholl	1/16	Measure.
Salt	1/16	,,
Tamarind	3/16	Seers.
Chillies	1/16	Seer.
Ghee	1/16	,,
Gingelly oil	1/16	,,
Vegetables	6	Pies

6. Fifty per cent. of the allotment for feeding shall be utilised for *bonafide* travellers and the remaining 50 per cent. for Uluppaidars,

Pensioners etc., for each chattram, subject to the proviso that Divisional officers may for special reasons provide more or less according to the requirements of each chattram.

Appendix VII.

Letter D. D. No. 2004/D. B. of 08 dated 4th October 1907, from the President, District Board, Tanjore, to the Superintendent of Chattrams, Tanjore.

With reference to your R. C. No. 238/Gl. of 07, dated 31-8-07, I have the honour to appove of your proposal to issue rations at Vennar and Pattukkottai chattrams to the Uluppaidars attached to the more distant institutions.

Appendix VIII.

Rules for admission of boarders and free scholars.

1. The Boarding schools at Orattanadu and Rajamadam are open to boys of all sections of the community except Panchamas who are desirous of receiving English education and the number of students maintained from the Chattram funds is limited to 120 Boarders and 40 free scholars in each of the institutions.

2. All applications for admission as Boarders and free scholars should be submitted in the accompanying form to the Superintendent of chattrams. Each application should be accompanied by a certificate from a Revenue Officer of a rank not less than that of a Revenue Inspector having jurisdiction in the village where the applicant resides as to the annual income of the family and the property possessed by the members collectively or individually.

3. The poverty or need of the applicant shall be an indispensable qualification in every case and this shall be determined in accordance with the following rules:—

(i) An applicant who is a member of a family having an income of Rs. 200 a year or more shall not be considered poor and will receive no aid in the way of Boardership or free scholarship.

(ii) An applicant who is a member of a family having an income of Rs. 100 and more but less than Rs. 200 a year shall be eligible for free scholarship only.

(iii) An applicant whose family income is below Rs. 100 is eligible for Boardership.

(iv) No family will be allowed to have more than 2 of its members receiving aid as Boarders or free scholars as the case may be.

(v) Orphans shall have preference over other children.

4. There shall be only one admission in the year (*i. e.*) in the beginning of January. Applications for Boardership and free-scholarship will be received by the Superintendent of chattrams from the 1st to 31st October of every year and not before or after that period.

5. The Superintendent of chattrams will forward the applications received up to the date prescribed to the chattram Tahsildars concerned, who will make further enquiries regarding the status of the applicants and make their selection after examining the boys conjointly with the Headmasters of the schools. All the applications with a list on which will be noted the names of those selected will be forwarded to the Superintendent of chattrams who will pass final orders thereon. The Superintendent of chattrams will communicate the names of the boys selected to the Tahsildars and to the Headmasters, through the Assistant Inspector, so that the information may reach the Headmasters before the 15th December. The Tahsildar will intimate to the boys concerned the date (which he will ascertain from the Headmaster) on which they should join the school with all the necessary books, leaving certificates, &c., the date of joining being of course the date of reopening after the Christmas Vacation. If any one fails to join the school within a week from the date fixed above, he shall forfeit all claims for admission unless satisfactory explanation is offered for such failure.

6. The boys selected will join the institution on the first working day after the Christmas recess.

7. Applicants who are eligible either for Boardership or free-scholarship, but who are at first rejected for want of vacancies should be prepared to join the school before the end of February in case vacancies occur in the meantime owing to failure on the part of any selected candidate to join the school as directed. In such cases timely intimation will of course be given by the chattram Tahsildar to candidates who may be selected

for vacancies so occurring so as to enable them to join the school within the prescribed time. Admission of boarders or free-scholarship-holders after the last day of February is strictly prohibited. Applicants found eligible for admission but not admitted for want of vacancies may renew their applications in subsequent years but they cannot claim priority over other applicants.

8. No boy will be admitted as a boarder, if he is below 8 years of age and unable to wash his own clothes and to take care of himself, or if he is above 14 years of age. Boarders will not be retained after they attain 16 years of age.

9. The boardership or free-scholarship will be liable to be forfeited for idleness or misconduct. It will be continued for the whole course in the school, if the student secures promotion to higher classes every year and if his conduct is reported to be good. But no boarder or free scholar shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Superintendent of Chattrams.

10. All boys should attend the school at the prescribed hours and while in school, they will observe the rules prescribed for its internal management. The boarders will be under the guidance of the Boarding Superintendent out of school hours.

11. A separate set of rules drawn up for the internal management of the school as well as the Boarding house will be hung up in a conspicuous place in the school and in the Boarding house respectively for the information and guidance of the students.

12. All the rules prescribed in the educational rules for the admission and withdrawal of students and the curriculam, vacations and holidays should be strictly observed.

Rules for the guidance of the Superintendent of Boarding Houses attached to schools under the control of the President, District Board.

The Superintendent of a Boarding house is subordinate both to the Tahsildar and to the Headmaster of the Institution to which it is attached. He is the officer primarily responsible for the management and well-being of the boarders entrusted to his care. He will therefore observe the rules herein laid down carefully and ungrudgingly. The Headmaster is at liberty to address the Chattram Tahsildar on any point regarding which he thinks action is necessary.

2. The Boarding Superintendent should maintain the following registers the use of which will be explained below and should produce the same for inspection whenever the Chattram Tahsildar, the Chattram Superintendent or any other inspecting officer of the Educational Department calls for the same. (1) a Roll call. (2) Infirmary book. (3) Black mark Register and (4) Leave Register. All forms will be prescribed by the Assistant Inspector of Schools as in other schools and forwarded to Headmasters.

In the roll-call register the remark of the roll call in the morning, noon and night should be noted by the Boarding Superintendent himself then and there. This register must be the guide for the manager for distributing meals and raw rations. Any boarder or rationer marked on this register as absent throughout the day shall not be given meals or rations for that day, unless it be proved that he had the previous sanction of the Headmaster for such absence.

3. The Boarding Superintendent shall get up at 5 A. M. every morning and prepare himself for mustering the boarders at 5-30 A. M. at a place selected for the purpose. He must see that no boy who is not sick sticks to his bed after 5-30 A. M. He will muster the boarders after 5-30 and before 6 A. M. every morning and after taking their attendance, shall see if any of them are sick or otherwise require his special attention. He will also note those in the roll call register who are absent and inquire into the cause of such absence and report the same to the Headmaster if necessary. After the roll call is over, he should not detain the boarders unnecessarily, but dismiss them for their other work. Similar roll call should be held in the noon and at night just before the boarders go to bed.

4. If, in the course of mustering the boarders, or, on representation made to him, the Boarding Superintendent happens to know that any boarder is ill, he will at once send or take the boarder to the Hospital Assistant attached to the Boarding house with the Infirmary book noting therein the name of the boarder, the date of attack and the nature of his illness and the date of intimation to the Hospital Asssistant. In cases of emergency or where the circumstances of the case require it, the Boarding Superintendent may also send for the Hospital Assistant who will comply with the requisitions of the Superintendent ungrudgingly. The Superintendent should also ask the Hospital Assistant to note in this register any special diet &c., that he may prescribe for the patient, and the entries should be shown to the Manager who will initial the book in token of his having seen them and execute the instructions. The Boarding Superintendent must see that the Manager gives to the patient the diet prescribed

for him by the Hospital Assistant. No boarder taking meals in the chattram shall be allowed raw rations instead, unless under the written orders of the Hospital Assistant recorded in the infirmary book.

(*a*) It is the duty of the Boarding Superintendent to see that all boarders attend the school at the prescribed hours and observe the rules of boarding house out of school hours. Any failure on the part of the boarders to attend the roll call or school, or misbehaviour or tendency to disobey orders issued for their guidance should be checked then and there by advice and warning and if necessary by reporting against them to the Headmaster for suitable punishment. He will also note in the black mark register all serious irregularities committed by the boarders the steps taken by him and the punishments awarded therefor. All cases in which a boarder deserves dismissal or suspension will be reported by the Boarding Superintendent to the Superintendent of chattrams through the Headmaster and Chattram Tahsildar along with the records of Boarding Superintendent's enquiry. The orders of the Superintendent of chattrams which will be final should be noted in the black mark register.

(*b*) When the morning work begins in the school, the Boarding Superintendent shall furnish the Headmaster with the name of such of the boarders as are sick or unable to attend school that day and receive from the Headmaster a list of boarders absent in each class and ascertain and report if necessary the reason of such absence in the case of those who are not to be found in the Boarding Superintendent's list.

(*c*) The Boarding Superintendent should in no way interfere with the working of the school. He should teach the boarders self-reliance and see that they are given meals and other necessaries of life properly in time.

(*d*) The Boarding Superintendent should receive all applications for leave submitted to him by the boarders including rationers and forward them to the Headmaster of the school noting in the leave register the name of the applicant, the period of leave required by him and the reasons assigned for such leave. He should also note the orders of the Headmaster on each application, when the same are communicated to him and return it to the Headmaster through the class teachers concerned for being regularly filed. During long vacation, the boarders will of course be in entire charge of the Boarding Superintendent.

(*e*) The Boarding Superintendent should understand that a boarder who is absent for more than 3 consecutive days without leave

forfeits the privileges of the Boarding school and shall not be admitted again into the Boarding house or the school without the sanction of the Superintendent of chattrams. The boy on his return will be received back at the school and kept there pending disposal of the case by the Superintendent of chattrams. The Boarding Superintendent should therefore report all such cases through the Headmaster then and there and obtain the orders of the Chattram Superintendent promptly.

(*f*) The Boarding Superintendent shall remain with the boarders throughout the day when they are not engaged in their school work and till 8-15 P. M. every night *i. e.* till their supper is over. He will also arrange with the teachers deputed for the purpose by the Headmaster to sleep with them in turn.

(*g*) The Boarding Superintendent will be relieved at 8-15 P. M. by the teacher whose turn it is to sleep with the boarders at night and he will again take charge of the boarders at 5-30 A. M. the next morning. On days on which he is to sleep with the boarders, the Boarding Superintendent will be relieved at 8-15 P. M. by one of the Assistant masters deputed by the Headmaster for the purpose and he will return and resume charge of the boys at 9-15 P. M.

(*h*) The Headmaster will be authorized to give the Boarding Superintendent casual leave for a period not exceeding 5 days at a time when unavoidably necessary and report the same to the Tahsildar. Even in the case of other kinds of leave, the application must go through the Headmaster who is his immediate superior on the spot. When the Boarding Superintendent goes on casual leave, the Headmaster will make proper arrangements to take care of the boys and to perform all the other duties of the Superintendent.

Rules for the guidance of the Headmaster.

1. The Headmaster is responsible for the efficient administration of the school as well as of the Boarding house attached to it and the Boarding Superintendent is intended only to assist him in carrying out the same. The Headmaster should see that the rules framed for the guidance of the boarders and the Superintendent are worked satisfactorily and should report through the Chattram Tahsildar to the Superintendent of chattrams against the Boarding Superintendent if he is remiss in the discharge of the duties assigned to him.

2. When the morning work begins, the Headmaster should give the Superintendent a list of boarders who are absent in each class with a view

of the reason of such absence being ascertained by the Superintendent and reported on and on his report, the Headmaster will punish the absentees suitably according to his discretion, if they have no excuse for such absence.

3. The Headmaster shall have power to punish the boarders in the same way as the Headmasters of other Local Fund Institutions. In all cases where he punishes a boarder for absence or other misconduct or violation of the rules framed for their guidance, he will give information of the same to the Superintendent to be entered in the black mark register.

4. The Headmaster will work with the boarders during school hours and should insist on their punctuality and cleanliness and look to the development of their moral character.

5. The Headmaster should report for the orders of the Superintendent of chattrams if any boarder absents himself without leave for more than 3 consecutive days or if he is guilty of any serious irregularity or misbehaviour which entails his dismissal or suspension from the Boarding house.

6. The Headmaster shall have power to sanction leave for boarders whenever necessary on application made to him through the Boarding Superintendent for a period not exceeding 5 days at a time. All applications for a longer period should be forwarded to the Assistant Inspector and his orders obtained. All orders on leave applications should be communicated to the Superintendent for being entered in the leave register.

7. The Headmaster should arrange with his assistants in such a way that one of them should be with the boarders in the morning and at night during their private studies to see that they study and to help them when necessary. He must also depute one or two teachers of an equal grade with the Superintendent to sleep with the boarders in turn along with the Superintendent. The teachers who are to sleep with the boarders may be made to relieve the Superintendent at 8-15 P. M. and on all days on which the Superintendent is to sleep, an assistant master will be with the boarders till he is relieved by the Superintendent at 9-15 P. M.

8. The Headmaster should also check the registers maintained by the Superintendent at least once in a week and see whether the instructions contained in the rules are strictly followed :—

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Rules for the guidance of the Boarders.

1. At 5-30 A. M. every morning, the boarders should get out of their beds and assemble at a place specially appointed for the purpose and arrange themselves with proper discipline and order to be ready for their roll call by the Boarding Superintendent.

2. As soon as the roll call is over, the boarders will be dismissed for their day's work.

3. A time table regulating the daily life of the boarders is appended below and each boarder should take care to conform to it. On Sunday and other holidays, they are to spend the time allotted to school work in reading in their rooms, unless otherwise permitted by the Headmaster by a general or a special order.

TIME-TABLE.

5-30 A. M.	Call from bed.
5-30 A. M. to 6 A. M.	Roll call.
6 to 7 A. M.	Washing &c.
7 to 7-30 A. M.	Breakfast.
7-30 to 8-30 A. M.	Preparation for school.
8-30 to 11 A. M.	School work.
11 to 2 P. M.	Recess (including roll-call) rest and preparation for school work.
2 to 4-30 P. M.	School work
4-30 to 5-30.	Exercise.
5-30 to 6-30.	Attend to natural calls, bathing &c.
6-30 to 7-30.	Study.
7-30 to 8-15.	Supper.
8-15 to 9-15.	Study. Study from 8-15 to 9-15 will not be applicable to boys under 11. For other boys it is optional.
9-15 to 9-30.	Roll call.
9-30.	Going to bed.

4. All boarders should attend the school punctually at the prescribed hours and observe strictly the rules of the boarding house out of school hours.

5. Boarders taking raw rations may, however, be absent from the Boarding house from 7-30 P. M. to 7-30 A. M. and also from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. after their roll call for the noon is over. At all other times they should

be present in the Boarding house and conform to the time table in the same way as other boarders.

6. The boarders should be obedient to their superiors, punctual at their work and at meals, and should behave with propriety and decency in the boarding house and in the Chattram, at meals, abstaining from all altercations with the school, Chattram or Boarding house servants or outsiders. They should also behave towards each other in a friendly manner and should be clean and neat in their habits. They should also learn self-help and self-reliance.

7. No boarder shall absent himself either from the boarding house or from school without leave on any account. Severe notice will be taken of the conduct of any one who violates this rule. If any boarder absents himself for more than 3 consecutive days, without leave, he will understand that his re-admission will depend upon the sanction of the Superintendent of chattrams who controls the affairs of the school. All applications for leave shall be submitted through the Boarding Superintendant to the Headmaster and permission for absence must be obtained previously.

8. A boarder who is sick shall not, on any account, conceal the fact to himself but shall at once communicate the same to the Boarding Superintendent who will attend to his wants immediately.

Note :—These rules apply mutatis mutandis to the Sanskrit school at Tiruvadi and the Girl's School at Nidamangalam.

Appendix IX.

Memo of Powers delegated to the Superintendent of Chattrams, Tanjore.

Until further orders the Superintendent of Chattrams shall exercise the following powers :—

1. The Superintendent of Chattrams is authorised to exercise powers as shown in the annexed tabular statement regarding the appointment, punishment etc., of subordinates placed under his charge, subject to the general power of supervision by and the right of appeal to the President, District Board, Tanjore,

2. To confirm the lease of Chattram lands, gardens, etc., for a period not exceeding three years at a time, provided the annual rental

of each lease does not exceed Rs. 1,000. The President's orders should be taken, whenever there is any material decrease in the rental as compared with the previous lease. The power of granting leases herein described shall be exercised subject to the distinct understanding that all changes in the forms of the lease deeds require the previous sanction of the President,

3. To confirm the sale of Kudikani (occupancy) right of lands or the resale of bought-in-lands provided the amount realised in each case does not exceed Rs. 500,

4. To admit rationers and boarders subject to the maximum limit fixed and to pass final orders removing the former and punishing or removing the latter and to transfer rationers from one chattram to another under exceptional circumstances,

5. To sanction travelling allowances to village officers and chattram subordinates, servants proceeding on duty under orders in connection with law suits etc., at a rate not exceeding that allowed under Civil Service Regulations,

6. To incur all charges relating to the chattram department (other than public works charges) within the budget allotment for each chattram under each minor head *subject to the provisions* of sec. 264 of the Local Fund Code. (Sec. 248 of the Code, Second Edition),

7. To sanction in cases of urgency, amounts not exceeding Rs. 10, for sundry repairs to the chattram buildings and irrigation works,

8. To confirm (i) sales of paddy provided the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000,

(ii) Sales of produce of trees and topes when the amount of rental does not exceed Rs. 100,

(iii) Sales of withered trees etc., when the value does not exceed Rs. 50,

(iv) Sales of useless old chattram articles when the value does not exceed Rs. 50,

In the case of item (iv) lists of articles to be sold should be submitted to the President and previous sanction obtained for conducting the sale,

(v) Sales of living trees which are past bearing or which are otherwise useless, when the value does not exceed Rs. 10.

In the case of items (iii & v). a quarterly return of all sales of trees specified therein should be submitted to the President so as to reach his office on or before the 15th of the month succeeding the quarter.

9. To hear appeals from the Tahsildar's orders with reference to darkhasts, patta transfer and varspatti cases and also from persons aggrieved with his orders of appointment and punishment,

10. To sign and issue pattahs on behalf of and in the name of the President, District Board, Tanjore.

11. To sanction contracts of annual and monthly consumption of articles in chattrams not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, subject to budget provision.

12. Security deposits of leases and contracts approved by the Superintendent of Chattrams as per delegation of powers may be pledged in the name of the Superintendent. Important cases requiring the orders of the President should be reported to the President before the refund of the deposit is made.

13. Muchilikas should run in the name of the President and suits conducted with the sanction of the President. Security deposits of defaulting lessees and contractors should not be refunded or otherwise disposed of without reporting and obtaining the orders of the President in each case (President's R. C. No. 1324/D. B. of 07, dated 21st May 1907,

14. To exercise the powers vested in the Divisional Officers under the Board's standing order No. 173, para 5, in regard to the grant of copies of chattram records to parties applying for them. In all objectionable cases, the previous orders of the President should be obtained (President's R. C. No. 1312/D. B. of 07, dated 20th May 1907,

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The Chattram Tahsildars shall exercise the following powers :—

1. Subject to the veto of the Superintendent of chattrams, the chattram Tahsildars shall have power of appointment, punishment, etc., in regard to the subordinates as detailed in the annexed tabular statement.

2. To dispose of darkhasts, patta transfer and varspatti cases and reject applications for unassessed waste lands where assignment is objectionable, subject to the right of the aggrieved party to appeal to the Superintendent of chattrams; and to accept relinquishment of lands held on annual patta within the prescribed periods.

3. To sanction leases of chattram gardens etc., for a period of one year when the rental secured does not exceed Rs. 50 a year, and when it is not below 5 to 10 per cent. of that of the previous years. The power of granting leases herein described shall be exercised subject to the distinct understanding that all changes in the forms of the lease deeds require the previous sanction of the President.

4. (i) To confirm sales of petty articles (including withered trees) not exceeding Rs. 10 in value; (ii) to sell the produce of trees when the amount realised does not exceed Rs. 10; (iii) to sell melwaram paddy when the value thereof does not exceed Rs. 50 and (iv) to resell lands bought in on behalf of the department for arrears of rent, subject to the confirmation of the Superintendent of chattrams.

5. To remove from the list, the names of pensioners, rationers, and boarders on account of death or continued absence without leave for 3 months, subject to appeal to the Superintendent of chattrams, and in cases of necessity, to grant, as a temporary measure, raw rations in lieu of cooked food, to boarders, not exceeding such period as the Local Medical Officer certifies necessary, submitting a quarterly statement of the same to the Superintendent of chattrams.

6. To sanction urgent sundry repairs to chattram buildings, such as, renewing the floorings, shifting tiles, erecting walls damaged by rains etc., to the extent of Rs. 10, at a time, (submitting, at once, a statement of such expenditure to the Superintendent of chattrams for approval) and to exercise all other powers which a Revenue Tahsildar exercises under the Standing Orders for the efficient discharge of his duties.

7. To grant trees gratis or otherwise to tenants in cases of absolute necessity for construction of houses, provided the value of trees does not exceed Rs. 10 in each case, submitting a monthly statement of such grants to the Superintendent of chattrams.

Tabular Statement of delegation of powers (President's R. Dis. No. 251 D. B. of 1908, dated 30th September 1908.)

No.	Officers.	By whom appointed.	By whom dismissed.	By whom reduced.	By whom suspended	By whom fined.	By whom leave may be granted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tahsildars ...	President District Board Subject to the approval of Govt.	President District Board.	President District Board.	President District Board.	Superintendent of chattrams.	By the President, District Board except casual leave which may be granted by the Supdt. of Chattrams.
2	Revenue Inspectors ...	President District Board.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Superintendent of Chattrams may grant privilege leave when there is no extra expenditure. Tahsildars may grant casual leave subject to report to the Superintendent of Chattrams. All other leave to be granted by the President, District Board.
3	Clerks. 1. Those drawing more than Rs. 30.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	President District Board in the case of Head-Clerk on Rs. 45 and Superintendent of Chattrams in all other cases including casual leave to the Head Clerk.
	2. Those drawing Rs 30 and less including Superintendent of boarders.	Supdt. of Chattrams.	do.	do.	do.	Do. and by the Tahsildars in the case of his office subordinates.	Superintendent of Chattrams except casual leave in the case of Taluk office subordinates to whom the Tahsildar himself may grant such leave.
4	Managers of institutions and accountants attached thereto.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Chattram Tahsildars.	Casual leave may be granted by Chattram Tahsildars and all other leave by the Superintendent of Chattrams.
5	Attender and Peons. 1. Of the Supdts. office.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Superintendent of Chattrams.	Superintendent of Chattrams.
	2. Of the Tahsildar's office.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Chattram Tahsildars.	Chattram Tahsildars.
6	Menial servants of institutions including Kavalgars, gardeners and forest guards.	Chattram Tahsildars subject to veto by the Supdt. of Chattrams.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Chattram Tahsildars for any period subject to the condition that the exercise of this power does not involve any extra expenditure to the Board. (Cur. No. 1119 of 07).
7	Village officers of Chattram Villages	...	...	...	...	(a)	The Superintendent may correspond directly with Divisional officers regarding their leave, suspension or dismissal (Cur. No. 1119 of 07).

(a) The Superintendent of Chattrams up to a limit of Rs. 3 in each case (*Vide* B.P.No. 1943, Mis., dated 9th July 07) R.Dis. No.140, dated 24th July 07

Appendix X.

Rules for the occupation of travellers' bungalows and rest-houses under the management of the chattram department.

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1. The District Board Engineer is responsible for the maintenance of Chattram bungalows and the President, District Board for their use. The Chattram Managers on the spot will be in charge of these buildings subject to the orders of the Chattram Tahsildars.

[In Arantangi where there are no chattram officials, the bungalows will be in immediate charge of the Deputy Tahsildar of that station.]

2. Buildings constructed after the European style.

Gazetted Officers of all deparments may make use of the buildings on equal terms subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed.

NOTE:—The Local Fund Engineer and the Superintendent of Chattrams will be considered as Gazetted Officers in this respect.

3. Buildings constructed after the Native style.

Gazetted and non-gazetted native officers of all departments may occupy these buildings on equal terms subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, provided that a non-gazetted officer must vacate the buildings in favour of a Gazetted Officer within 12 hours.

4. Travellers occupying the buildings are requested to enter their names and the dates and hours of arrival and departure, in the book maintained for the purpose, with any remarks they may have to offer.

5. Each traveller shall be allowed the use of one set of rooms.

6. The first comer is entitled to a choice of the set of rooms.

7. After the expiry of 24 hours from the commencement of occupation, a traveller should vacate the building, if another traveller arrives and if there is no other set of rooms available for him; the traveller who has been longest in occupation will have to vacate before any one who comes after him is required to do so.

8. No traveller will be allowed to occupy a building for more than 3 consecutive days, except with the permission of the President, District Board, in the case of bungalows built after the European Style and of the Superintendent of chattrams in the case of Native travellers' bungalows and rest-houses.

9. In the case of buildings designed after the native style, gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the chattram department who go on inspection duty may occupy the buildings without limit of time to the exclusion of gazetted and non-gazetted officers respectively of other departments.

10. All persons occupying the chattram bungalows are responsible for any damages they or their servants or followers may cause to the building or fittings.

11. Travellers are prohibited from conducting cooking operations in places other than those specially set apart for the purpose.

12. These bungalows are intended for the accommodation of public officers. If any non-official European or Eurasian wishes to occupy them, he should obtain the previous permission of the President of the District Board. In the case of non-official natives, such permission will be given by the Chattram Tahsildars or the Deputy Tahsildar of Arantangi in the case of the buildings at that station.

Appendix XI.

Memo regarding the maintenance of grain accounts in Chattram Villages and in chattrams.

Paddy required for the chattram consumption is obtained from the villages attached to several chattrams as per terms of the muchilikkas executed by the chattram tenants. The collection of paddy is made by the village officers of the chattram villages at the time of harvest and made over to the managers of chattrams. The allotment of paddy required for each chattram for each year is fixed by the chattram Tahsildar with reference to the provision made in the budget for feeding charges for each chattram, the rate of conversion of cash into paddy being adopted as Rs. 1—2—0 per kalam with reference to the President's order contained in his D. Dis. No. 1393/D. B of 05, dated 26th September 1905. The allotment thus fixed is communicated to the chattram managers to serve as a guide in storing paddy required for chattram consumption. In the Northern Range, only as much quantity as is required for chattram consumption is collected from the tenants and the balance of grain rent is commuted into cash, as per Collector's commutation rate or other rate as per contract and the value thus arrived at, is recovered in cash from the ryots after the *rasi* price is fixed. In the Southern Range, however, the

village officers collect from the ryots as much paddy as possible and in good seasons, the quantity far exceeds that required for chattram consumption. In the chattrams of this Range, two sets of granaries are provided, one for storing the grain required for chattram consumption which is handed over to the chattram managers by the village officers and the other for securing the remainder which is intended for sale.

2. There are two sets of accounts to watch the receipt and expenditure of grain. One set is maintained and submitted by the village officers and the other set by the chattram managers. The village officers and the chattram managers, exchange between themselves an Irusalnama in Form No. 15-A which shows the quantity delivered to the chattram managers by the village officers on the several dates. This account is signed by the chattram managers in token of their having accepted the quantity delivered to them by the village officers.

3. *Village accounts.* The accounts maintained and submitted by Village officers are the following :—

(1) Village No. 13-A or Rozwari in which the collection is shown datewar.

(2) Village No. 14-A in which the collection is shown individualwar.

(3) Village No. 15-A or Irusalnama in which the quantity remitted to the chattram managers is shown.

(4) Village No. 16-A in which the Demand, Collection and the Balance of grain is shown individualwar.

(5) Village No. 12 in which the total demand with full details regarding the quantity paid in grain and the balance commuted into cash as per conversion rate is shown.

4. *Chattram accounts.* The managers of chattrams maintain a store account in which they show the quantity received from the village officers on the several dates and the expenditure incurred every month. There are also sub-accounts in the chattrams which give details for the expenditure of paddy converted into rice and they are as follows:—

(1) A Register. This shows raw rations issued to travellers.

(2) B Register. This shows the quantity of cooked meals supplied to the travellers.

(3) Katlai Register. This shows the issue of meals and raw rations to the chattram servants.

(4) Pension Register. This shows the issue of rations to pensioners.

(5) Poor rationers' Register. This shows the issue of rations to poor people.

(6) School Boarders' Register. This shows the expenditure on feeding the boarders.

5. *Check in Taluk Office.* The village accounts Nos. 13-A and 16-A are received in the Taluk Office every month along with a grain D. C. B. which is submitted for four months in a year until the collection season is over *i. e.* from March to June. The managers of chattrams also submit to the Tahsildars an extract from the store account every month. The receipt of paddy as per village accounts is at once checked by the chattram Tahsildar with that shown by the chattram managers in their extracts and a consolidated D. C. B. for grain is submitted by the chattram Tahsildar to the chattram Superintendent until the paddy collection season is over *i. e.* from March to June. The other village accounts Nos. 14-A. 15-A and 12 are checked in the Taluk Office at the time of Jamabandi and the total paddy collection is shown in the Taluk Manual accounts Nos. 12 and 15. Apart from the extract of store accounts, the managers of chattrams submit all the sub-accounts mentioned in para 4 with the monthly feeding bills for adjustment of paddy. The credits shown in the store account submitted by the managers are checked with those entered in the Rozwari submitted by the village officers and the expenditure shown in the adjustment bills is checked with the sub-accounts received with them from the store accounts and the adjustment bills received from the chattram managers. The Chattram Tahsildars maintain a register in their Offices showing the quantity received and expended every month. In this register, the quantities sold and written off as wastage are also shown with reference to the orders passed by the Superintendent and the President of the District Board. An extract of this register is submitted by the Tahsildar to the Superintendent every month.

6. *Check in the Superintendent's Office.* Every month, the chattram Tahsildars submit a grain D. C. B. (for 4 months from March to June) and an extract of grain account to the Superintendent of chattrams. The quantity of grain received is checked in the Superintendent's Office with these two accounts. In regard to expenditure of grain, the check is exercised by a reference to the adjustment bills and the quantities sold and

written off as wastage are checked with the orders passed from time to time. The village accounts Nos. 14-A, 15-A and 12 are checked in the Superintendent's Office at the time of jamabandi.

General. During their visits to chattrams, the Chattram Tahsildars personally verify the stock of paddy in each chattram by actual measurement. Such a check is also exercised by the Superintendent of chattrams at the chattrams once a year.

Appendix XII.

Memorandum of principal points to be noted at the inspection of chattram Taluk offices.

1. The name of office examined.

2. Dates of inspection.

3. Establishment.

Are receipts taken in acquittance register for all pay and allowances disbursed? Have stamped receipts been obtained whenever the amount exeeds Rs. 20?

4. Have service books been opened for the whole establishment? Are they kept up to date?

5. Are the office copies of pay and travelling allowance bills filed in order of date?

6. Is the fine register properly maintained and brought up to date? Have the deductions of fines been duly noted in the pay bills?

7. Is the defaulter-book maintained? Are the authorities for black marks duly noted therein under the initials of the Tahsildar?

8. Have the latest changes in establishment been duly noted in the printed establishment list?

9. What are the Current registers maintained in Taluk offices?

10. Are they duly posted in ink?

11. Are the disposals duly noted in the last column by the registering clerk?

12. Are there any entries in the register to show that they were examined by the Head Clerk?

13. What is the total number of currents of that period remaining undisposed of on the date of inspection?

14. Do these tally with the number of pending papers with each Clerk?

15. Have remainders been issued punctually for all these pending currents?

16. What is the total number of tapals with each clerk on the day of inspection and what is the latest date of receipt of such tapals?

17. Is the tapal distribution book properly maintained?

18. Is there any unnecessary delay in the disposal of the tapals? If so, what explanation is forthcoming?

19. Are the disposal registers R. & D. written up to date? Have the initails of the Record-keeper been obtained in the last column?

20. Are there many disposals with the disposal-list clerk not sent to record?

21. What is the date and number of the last disposal file entered in the disposal list?

22. What is the date and number of the last disposal file handed over to the Record-keeper?

23. Is the periodical register posted in advance? Is the receipt of returns duly watched?

Is the list of returns due available with the clerk in charge of the periodical register?

24. Are advance reminders issued for important returns?

25. Are there any noticeable delays in the submission of returns due to Superior offices? if so, is any explanation forthcoming?

26. Is the bill register duly kept?

27. Is the allotment register properly posted?

28. Does the allotment noted in this register tally with that given in the distribution statement for contingencies?

29. Are transfers of allotments duly noted in this register with authority?

30. Is the receipt of paddy adjustment bills duly watched?

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31. Are there any delays in the submission of bills from the managers?

32. Is there any excess expenditure under any of the items? If so, has any application for transfer of funds been made in advance?

33. Records :—

Is the Record room in good repair, protected from white-ants & water-tight? Is it clean and secure from entry at all points and sufficiently lighted?

34. Are the disposals properly noted in the index registers?

35. Is the list of headings kept with index?

36. What is the total number of files indexed, and what is the number and date of the last file indexed?

37. Is there a list of records kept in the Record room?

38. Are the old records periodically destroyed? What are the records destroyed in the half year under report?

39. Are the Paimash accounts and Survey Maps properly kept?

40. Are the Muchilikas properly arranged and registered?

41. Are the R. & D. seals properly affixed to each disposal file?

42. Are all the disposal files page-numbered?

43. Are index heads marked for important files?

44. Are the lodged papers kept number-war?

45. Are the District Gezette files properly stitched and kept month-war?

46. Are slips kept for papers taken out of record?

47. Are all the registers sent to record duly bound?

48. Is there a stock book for stationery and forms? Does the balance on hand tally with the register?

49. Is the distribution of stationery made as per rules?

50. Are the initials of clerks duly obtained in the register of issue of articles?

51. Is the tapal book kept up to date and does it indicate that proper economy is exercised in the use of postage stamps?

52. Is the stock book of Postage stamps duly maintained? Does the balance on hand on the date of inspection tally with the book balance?

Has the book been inspected by the Head Clerk? If so, how often?

53. Are copies of G. Os. duly filed?

54. Are the deposit registers properly maintained?

55. Are the refunds sanctioned from time to time duly noted?

56. Is the lease register properly maintained? Is the expiry of lease periods duly watched?

57. Is the chitta book properly maintained?

58. Does the balance on hand tally with that noted in the chitta?

59. Is the register of contingencies properly written up?

60. Are the advances given to the peons for trainage duly recovered?

61. Are the correction slips duly posted in the C. S. R., Account Code, and Boards Standing order?

62. Is the attendance register duly checked by the Head Clerk?

63. Suit register?

Are the Suit & Decree ledgers written up to date?

64. What is the total number of pending suits at the time of inspection?

65. What is the total amount due under Civil and Summary decrees at the time of inspection?

66. Have execution proceedings been taken on all suits decreed in favour of the department?

67. Are there any noticeable delays in taking execution proceedings?

68. Is the inventory of furniture duly written up?

69. Is the register of works sanctioned for the year duly maintained?

Is the sanction of the District Board duly noted against each work?

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Appendix XIII.

Memorandum of principal points to be noted at the inspection of Chattrams.

Cash. Does the cash on hand agree with the balance as shown in the last entry in the Permanent Advance Chitta and in the Coinwar account?

2. Has the manager signed the Chitta and the Coinwar account daily with a certificate that the balance has been found correct?

3. Is any other money kept in the chattram Treasury? If so, is a separate Chitta maintained for it? Does the balance on hand agree with the last entry in the Chitta? Are any monies kept unnecessarily by the manager without being remitted to the Treasury? Are there any delays in remittances or in disbursement of salaries etc., received for payment?

4. Is the Permanent Advance spent only for the purposes for which it is intended and is it recouped promptly?

5. Is the Permanent Advance adequate or is it in excess of the requirements?

6. Is the Register of Pay bills kept? Is pay drawn regularly from month to month?

7. Are receipts taken in the acquittance register for all pay and allowances disbursed?

8. Is a stamped receipt taken whenever the amount exceeds Rs. 20?

9. Is the file of orders regarding the contracts settled for the year kept complete?

10. Are the articles to be supplied on contract regularly indented for and supplied promptly?

11. Were there any occasions on which articles supplied were rejected as bad and were steps taken to enforce the supply of good articles?

Paddy Store Accounts.

12. How is the paddy required for the chattram obtained?

13. Was the full quantity required supplied in time?

In whose custody is it?

14. How is the paddy stored in the chattram? Are the arrangements for storage free from defect or do they call for any improvement?

15. What is the monthly consumption of paddy? Does it exceed the sanctioned limit in any month? If so, why?

16. How is the cartage of paddy from the villages to the chattram paid for? Is the rate covered by proper sanction? Is it reasonable?

17. What are the arrangements in force for husking paddy and cleaning rice? Is the rice due for the paddy issued for husking regularly collected?

18. What are the rates of wages paid for husking and cleaning? Are they reasonable?

19. Is the daily register of receipts and issues of articles required for daily consumption regularly and properly kept from day to day?

20. Has the credit of rice been checked with the paddy husking account and with what result?

21. Has the issue of rice been checked with the Registers A and B and with what result?

22. Is the expenditure of other articles in accordance with the prescribed scale?

23. Is the Register of permanent rationers, parawanikkaidars and pensioners maintained with authority quoted?

24. What is the average number of travellers actually relieved by cooked food during the period of thirty days prior to date of inspection?

25. Are there noticeable variations from day to day? If so, is there any special reason for it?

26. What is the average number of travellers relieved by raw rations during the period of thirty days prior to the date of inspection?

27. Are there noticeable variations from day to day? If so, is there any special reason for it?

28. Has the stock of rice and other articles kept in store been checked and with what result?

29. Is any expenditure incurred for any special festivals? If so, is a separate register of sanctioned festivals with the sanctioned scale of provisions etc., kept?

Does the expenditure for any occasion exceed the sanctioned scale? If so, why?

30. Is the Bill register regularly maintained? Are the dates of encashment of bills noted regularly?

31. Is the register of Stationery articles kept and written up regularly?

32. Is the register of forms kept and written up?

33. Is the register of vessels maintained?

Is the authority for supply quoted in each case? If any old vessels have been disposed of is the authority for such disposal quoted?

34. Is the inventory of furniture and other articles belonging to the chattram kept and brought up to date, the authority for supply and disposal being duly quoted?

Appendix XIV.

Rules regarding payment of fees to pleaders framed by L. Davidson Esq., President of the Tanjore District Board.

The following rules shall be observed in the matter of payment of fees to Pleaders engaged in suits relating to the District Board including the suits of the endowed chattrams :—

1. In the absence of a special agreement, the pleaders engaged shall not be paid anything more than the regulation fees in all ordinary cases. The minimum fee in each case shall not be less than Re. 1.

2. If the circumstances of any particular case are so peculiar as to demand a higher fee than the regulation fee, such as, in a declaratory suit, a special fee should be arranged in consultation with the pleader and the matter reported to the President of the District Board for approval.

3. When a number of cases of the same nature are filed or defended and only one of them has to be argued, it is best to arrange a consolidated fee before hand. This should always be done by the Divisional Officers, when plaints or written statements are submitted to the President of the District Board for approval, with full information as to the aggregate value of, and the regulation fees for the batch of suits.

4. In the case of summary suits, tried under Act VIII of 1865 or appeals therefrom decided on merits after contest, the following fees may be allowed :—

If the amount or value is under Rs. 10			...		Rs. 1
,,	exceeds Rs. 10	but not	Rs. 50		,, 2/8
,,	,, 50	,,	100		,, 5
,,	,, 100	,,	150		,, 7/8
,,	,, 150	,,	200		,, 10

Above that, the regulation fee.

5. When suits are decided exparte or on confession of judgment or on dismissal for default or withdrawn or compromised after the requisite pleadings have been filed, half the rates of fees only will be allowed subject to a minimum of Re. 1.

6. In suits or appeals withdrawn or compromised or dismissed for default, without a determination on the merits of the case, before all the requisite pleadings have been filed in court, and in appeals for orders, re-hearing or review or other miscellaneous cases, including proceedings in execution of decrees and application for ejectment, one-fourth of the fees only will be allowed subject to a minimum of one rupee.

7. In rare instances where vakils who have not been engaged in cases are asked to obtain copies or return of documents, they may be paid a fee of Re. 1 for each engagement.

XV. (a.)

Statement Showing the names of Parvanikaidars receiving rations for Services rendered in the Raja's Chattrams.

Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Nature of Service.	Quantity of rations.
1	Muktambalpuram (Orattanadu)	Devapuja in the chattram.	Daily ¾ measure of rice.
2	Sreyas Chattram ...	Reading Ramayanam ...	10 measures of rice per month
3	Vennar Chattram ...	Devapuja in chattram ...	Daily ¼ measure of rice.

Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Nature of service.	Quantity of rations.
4	Rajasambalpuram Chattram (Darasaram) ...	1. Worshipping in Athankarai Hanumarkoil ...	Daily 2 measures of rice in addition to 6 pies for every Madras measure of rice and [illegible] annas monthly in lieu of condiments.
		2. Mandapam Pillayar ...	Daily $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice.
		3. Athankarai Pillayar ...	Do.
		4. Agraharam Pillayar ...	Daily $\frac{1}{4}$ measure of rice.
		5. Devapuja in chattram...	Daily $\frac{3}{8}$ measure of rice.
		6. Service in Sakrapalli Makkan.	Daily $\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice with 4 pies for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments.
5	Sakwarambalpuram Chattram (Ammachatram) ...	Devapuja in chattram ...	Daily $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice.
6	Kalyanamahal Chattram.	Worshipper of Pillayar ...	Daily 1 measure of rice.
7	Mahadevapatam Chattram.	Worshipping Pillayar temple.	Daily $\frac{3}{8}$ of a measure of rice, with 4 pies for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments.
8	Yamunambalpuram Chattram (Nidamangalam) ...	Devapuja in chattram ...	Daily $1\frac{3}{8}$ measure of rice.
9	Mohanambalpuram Chattram (Rajamadam) ...	1. Panchangam (Reading Calendar)	Daily $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice.
		2. Blacksmith ...	Daily 7/16 measure of rice.
		3. Worshipping Kali Amman	Daily $\frac{5}{8}$ measure of rice.
		4. Devapuja in chattram...	Daily $\frac{15}{16}$ measure of rice.
		5 Pillayarkoil Puja ...	Daily $\frac{5}{8}$ measure of rice.
10	Sulakshanambalpuram Chattram (Ammanichattram).	1. Reading Ramayanam in chattram	Daily $\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice.
		2. Panchangam (Reading Calendar in chattram)	Daily $\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice.
		3. Devapuja in chattram...	Do.
11	Dropadambalpuram Chattram (Manamelkudi)	1. Devapuja in chattram...	Daily $\frac{1}{4}$ measure of rice.
		2. Panchangam (Reading Calendar in chattram)	Daily $\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice.
		3. Reading Ramayanam in chattram	Daily 1 measure of rice.

Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Nature of service-	Quantity of rations.
	Dropadambalpuram Chattram (Manamelkudi.)	4. Hanumarkoil Puja ...	Daily ¼ measure of rice.
		5. Service in Pallivasal ...	Do.
		6. Aiyanarkoil Puja ...	Daily ¼ measure of rice.
12	Rajakumarmbalpuram Chattram (Mimisal) ...	1. Reading Ramayanam in chattram	Daily ¾ measure of rice.
		2. Panchangam (Reading Calendar in chattram)	Daily 1 measure of rice.
		3. Lighting Pallivasal ...	Daily 3/16 measure of rice.
13	Kasankulam Chattram ... (Pattukkottai).	1. Devapuja in chattram...	Daily ¾ measure of rice.
		2. Worshipping in Sri Venkatesa Perumalkoil	Daily ¾ measure of rice.
14	Rameswaram Chattram...	Devapuja in chattram ...	Daily ½ measure of rice.

XV. (b.)

Statement Showing the names of pensioners in receipt of rations from the Raja's Chattrams.

Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Names of rationers.	Quantity of rations whether with or without condiments	Authority for the grant of rations.	Remarks.
1	Muktambalpuram (Orattanadu).	1. Appu Pillai ...	½ a measure of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	29—8—1896.	
		2. Gopalan ...	Do.	No. 143, dated 8—3—1897.	
		3. Muthu Pillai...	⅜ measure of rice per diem	No. 169, dated 5—4—1902.	
2	Sreyas Chattram	1. Govindaswami Nayadu.	2 measures of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	No. 2125, dated 5—11—1892.	
		2. Krishnaswami Rao.	2 measures of rice per diem	No. 14, dated 6—10—1900.	

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Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Names of rationers.	Quantity of rations whether with or without condiments.	Authority for the grant of rations.	Remarks.
	Sreyas Chattram	3. Muthu Aiyar ..	$\frac{3}{8}$ measure of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	No. 15, dated 7—6—1902.	
		4. Ranganatha Rao.	$1\frac{1}{4}$ measures of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	No. 313, dated 11—9—1905.	
3	Vennar Chattram	1. Venkatrama Aiyar	$\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice with one anna for every Madras measure in lieu of condiments per diem.	No. 2215, dated 23—10—1891.	
		2. Appusami Rao	$\frac{1}{2}$ a measure of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	No. 2041, dated 24—10—1892.	
		3. Gopala Aiyangar.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ measures of rice per diem	No. 136, dated 3—4—1903.	
4	Rajasambalpuram Chattram (Darasuram)	Krishna Aiyar	1 measure of rice per diem.	No. 133, dated 22—11—1890.	
5	Sakwarambalpuram chattram (Ammachattram)	Kuppuswami Aiyar	$1\frac{1}{2}$ measure of rice per diem.	2—10—1894.	
6	Yamunambalpuram Chattram (Nidamangalam)	1. Narayanappaiyar.	$\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	13—11—1888.	
		2. Swaminatha Pillai	$1\frac{1}{2}$ measures of rice per diem.	No. 219, dated 26—8—1899.	
7	Kalyanamahal Chattram.	Bujanga Rao.	$\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice with one anna for every Madras measure of rice in lieu of condiments per diem.	No. 149, dated 2—3—1907 and No. 744, dated 8—5—1907.	
8	Mohanambalpuram Chattram (Rajamadam).	1. Venkatarama Aiyar	$\frac{3}{4}$ measure of rice per diem.	Dn. D. Dis. No. 1231, dated 8.7-1898.	

Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Names of rationers.	Quantiity of rations whether with or without condiments.	Authority for the grant of rations.	Remarks.
	Mohanambal-puram Chattram (Rajamadam).	2. Rangapanda-ram (Late Kottiam of Manamel-kudi).	½ measure of rice per diem.	Dn. D. Dis. No. 450, dated 13-12-02 & D. R. No. 27, dated 18—11—1902.	
		3. Krishna Aiyar (Late 2nd clerk, Chat-tram Tahsil-dar's Office South Range).	6 Kalams of Samba paddy per mensem.	D. B. R. No. 7, dated 6—6—1904.	
9	Dropadambal-puram Chattram (Manamelkudi).	Narayanappaiyar	One measure of rice with condiments per diem.	D. Dis No. 202, dated 4—4—1903.	
10	Rajakumarambal-puram Chattram (Mimisal.)	1. Annaswami Aiyar.	¾ measure of rice per diem	D. B. R. No. 12, dated 3—8—1901.	
		2. Arunachallam (Late Tappal runner)	½ measure of rice with condiments per diem.	D. Dis. No. 1285, D. B. of 1904.	

XV. (c.)

Statement showing the number of pensioners and poor rationers in receipt of rations in the Raja's Chattrams, Tanjore.

Serial No.	Names of Chattrams.	Number of Pensioners.	Number of poor rationers.	Remarks.
1	Muktambalpuram (Orattanadu).	3	74	
2	Sreyas	4	33	
3	Vennar	3	29	
4	Rajasambalpuram (Darasuram).	1	18	
5	Sakwarambalpuram (Ammachat-tram).	1	43	
6	Yamunambalpuram (Nidaman-galam).	2	41	
7	Kalyanamahal (Tiruvadi) ...	1	52	
8	Mohanambalpuram (Rajamadam)	3	53	
9	Sulakshanambalpuram (Ammani-chattram).	...	20	
10	Dropadambalpuram (Manamel-gudi).	1	20	
11	Rajakumarambalpuram (Mimi-sal).	2	21	
12	Rameswaram	0	1	
13	Sethukarai	0	1	
	Total ...	21	406	

Appendix XVI.

List of Manyamdars of Mukthambalpuram Chattram.—(Orattanadu)

Number.	Names of Manyamdars.	Allowance in kind.		
		K.	M.	1/64
2/1	Ramaswami Sastri	17	0	0
1/2	Nagalakshimi Ammal	34	0	0
2	Subrahmanya Sastri	51	0	0
3/1	Doraiswami Aiyar	25	6	0
3/2	Balakrishna Sastri	25	6	0
4/1	Swaminatha Sastri	25	6	0
4/2	Swaminatha Sastri	25	6	0
5/1	Thiyagaraja Sastri	8	6	0
5/2	Mahalinga Sastri	8	6	0
5/4	Panchapagasa Sastri and Mahadeva Sastri	25	6	0
6/1	Aghilandathammal	25	6	0
6/2	Sundareswara Sastri	25	6	0
7/1	Vijayaraghavachariar	12	9	0
7/2	Srirangathammal	12	9	0
7/3	Thathachari	12	9	0
7/4	Vedanta Patrachariar	12	9	0
8/1	Aghilandathammal	12	9	0
8/2	Saptharishi Sastri	12	9	0
8/3	Ramaswami Sastri	12	9	0
8/3 a	Sundreswara Sastri	12	9	0
9	Srinivasa Dikshidar	51	0	0
10	Ramachandra Aiyar	51	0	0
12	Samunayaki Ammal	51	0	0
13/2	Janaki Ammal	10	2	32
15/1	Subrahmanya Dikshidar	22	6	0

Number.	Names of Manyamdars.	Allowance in kind.		
		K.	M.	$\frac{1}{64}$
15/2	Minambal Ammal	12	6	0
15/3	Subrahmanya Sastri	8	0	0
15/4	Subrahmanya Sastri	8	0	0
16/1	Venkatarama Sastri	25	6	0
16/2	Gopalarathna Sastri	25	6	0
17	Narasimha Sastri	51	0	0
18/3	Padmanabha Sastri	10	2	24
18/4	Subbusami Aiyar	10	2	24
18/5	Sengammal	5	1	12
18/6	Yogambal Ammal	5	1	12
19	Sankara Sastri	51	0	0
20/1	Srinivasa Sastri	25	6	0
20/2	Nilamegha Sastri	25	6	0
21/1	Parvathiboyi Ammal	25	6	0
21/3	Jambunatha Bhutt Landigai	12	9	0
22	Vagiboyee Ammal *alias* Minakshiboyi Ammal	51	0	0
23/1	Sundraboyi Ammal	25	6	0
23/2	Krishnaswami Pandithar	25	6	0
24/1	Gangathara Row	12	9	0
24/2	Saminatha Bhutt Mahasapthai	12	9	0
24/3	Sadasiva Bhutt Mahasapthai	12	9	0
24/4	Mahadeva Bhutt Mahasapthai	12	9	0
25/1	Lakshimi Ammal	10	0	0
25/2	Sami Sastri	10	0	0
	Total ...	1059	6	40

Appendix XVI.—(*cont.*)

List of Manyamdars of Sakwarambalpuram Chattram.

N. B.—The allowance in grain in col. 4 is liable to variation from year to year with reference to the jamabandi demand of each fasli.

No.	Names of Manyamdars.	Share of Manyam.	Allowance in kind as per accounts of fasli 1316.		
			K.	M.	$\frac{1}{64}$
1/2	Krishna Sastri	1/16	7	9	36
1/2a	Subrahmanya Sastri	1/16	7	9	36
1/3a	Subrahmanya Aiyar	1/8	15	7	8
1/3b	Subrahmanya Sastri	1/8	15	7	8
2/1a	Subrahmanya Aiyar	13/32	50	8	10
2/1b	Subrahmanya Sastri	13/32	50	8	10
2/2	Swaminatha Aiyar	3/16	23	4	4
4/1	Appaswami Sastri	1/3	41	7	0
4/2	Krishna Sastri	1/48	2	7	0
5/1	Komalathammal	3/4	93	6	48
6/1	Muttum Subrahmanya Sastri	1/4	31	2	16
6/2	Alamelu Ammal, guardian and trustee to minor Krishnamurthi.	1/4	31	2	16
6/3	Lakshimi Ammal	1/4	31	2	16
7/2	Krishna Aiyar	1/16	20	9	32
8/2	Mangalathammal	15/16	116	11	28
10/4	Krishna Dikshidar	1/4	31	2	16
11/1	Sankara Sastri	1/2	62	4	32
11/2	Sambamurthi Aiyar	1/4	31	2	16
12/1	Sonaboyi Ammal	1/2	62	4	32
13/1	Vaithinatha Sastri	1/2	62	4	32
13/2	Subbaraya Sastri	1/3	41	7	0
14	Venganna Sastri *alias* Vengusami Aiyar ...	1	124	9	0

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No.	Name of Manyamdars	Share of Manyam.	Allowance in kind as per accounts of fasli 1316.		
			K.	M.	$\frac{1}{64}$
15/1	Viswanatha Bhuttar	1/2	62	4	32
16/1	Rangaswami Aiyangar	19/20	118	6	8
17/1	Komalathammal	1/3	41	7	0
17/2	Seshadri Achariar	1/3	41	7	0
17/3	Sambamurthi Aiyar	5/16	39	0	0
17/4	Krishna Aiyar	1/14	2	7	0
18	Krishna Aiyangar	1	121	9	0
19/1	Vedavyasa Row	1/2	62	4	32
19/2	Janakiboyi Ammal	1/2	62	4	32
20/1	Balakrishna Balajosi	1/4	31	2	16
20/2a	Do	1/6	20	9	32
20/2b	Sinnakrishna Balajosi	1/12	10	4	48
20/3	T. R. Swaminatha Row	1/2	62	4	32
21/1	Narasinga Row	1/2	62	4	32
21/2	Ranganatha Row	1/2	62	4	32
22/1	Nagoba Gosamiar	1/4	31	2	16
22/2a	Gangathara Row	1/24	5	2	24
22/2b	Swaminatha Bhutt Mahasapthai	1/24	5	2	24
22/2c	Sadasiva Bhutt Mahasapthai	1/24	5	2	24
22/2d	Mahadeva Bhutt Mahasapthai	1/24	5	2	24
23/1	Venkata Row	1/2	62	4	32
23/2	Ramachandrachariar	1/2	62	4	32
24/1	Krishna Bhutt	1/6	20	9	32
24/2	Ramachandra Row	1/12	10	4	48
24/3a	Bappu Bhutt	1/8	15	7	8
24/3b	Sreenivasachari	1/8	15	7	8
24/5	Tonape Subbu Josi	1/4	31	2	16
	Total ...	...	2,062	6	10

Appendix XVII.

List of Mohini allowances paid to religious institutions from the Chattram funds.

Name of chattram and village from which the amounts are paid.	Name of institution for which payment is made.	Amount due annually.			In what instalments the amount is paid.	To whom paid.	Authority under which payment is made.	Remarks.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		RS.	A.	P.				
(1) Mukthambalpuram (Orattanadu).	Sri Kasiviswanadha-swamikoil.	1,756	0	0	Once in 6 months	Members of the Devastanam Committee, Tanjore Firka.	Collector's order No. 197, dated 7—5—66.	Name of village is not entered as the allowance is not paid from the income of any particular village.
	Aiyanar Koil ...	52	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Pidari Koil	30	8	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Mariamman Koil ...	29	15	8	do ...	do ...	do	
	Pillayar Koil	20	0	6	do ...	do ...	do	
	Sivalingam	39	10	6	do ...	do ...	do	
	Hanumar Koil ...	117	8	2	do ...	do ...	do	
	Saraswathi ...	6	5	2	do ...	do ...	do	
	Total ...	2,052	0	0				
(2) Vennar	Sri Minakshi-Sundareswaraswami Koil.	80	2	6	do ...	do ...	do	

Name of Chattram and village from which the amounts are paid.	Name of institution for which payment is made.	Amount due annually.			In what instalments the amount is paid.	To whom paid.	Authority under which payment is made.	Remarks.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		RS.	A.	P.				
(2) Vennar (*Continued*) ...	Hanumar Koil ...	52	3	0	Once in 6 months	Members of the Devastanam Committee, Tanjore Firka.	Collector's order No. 197, dated 7—5—66.	
	Kameswara-pathmavathi Koil.	41	4	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Yamunavallabhar Koil ...	33	14	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Kesavastuthiswaraswami Koil.	22	5	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Ranganatha Perumal ...	21	1	6	do ...	do ...	do	
	Total ...	250	14	0				
(3) Sreyas	Sivalinga Pillayar ...	16	13	6	do ...	do ...	do	
	Vedavinayaka Pillaiar ...	3	2	6	do ...	do ...	do	
	Total ...	20	0	0				
(4) Rajakumaraboyi (Surakottai).	Venugopalaswami ...	202	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	
(5) Sydambalpuram ...	Kasivisvanathaswami koil	46	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	
(6) Nadar (Nadar village.)	Kalahastiswaraswami ...	134	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	

(7) Yamunambalpuram ... (Nidamangalam).	Hanumar Koil ...	120	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Pillayar Koil	18	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Kokamukheswaraswami .	14	0	0	do ...	do ...	do	
	Chidanandeswaraswami on Vadavar bank at Tanjore.	28	0	0	do ...	Stanikam ...	do	
	Total ...	180	0	0				
(8) Mahadevapatnam ...	Kylasamahal ...	48	0	0	do ..	Members, Devastanam Committee, Tanjore Firka.	do ...	
(9) Rajasambalpuram ... (Darasuram village)	Hanumar Koil ...	30	0	0	do ...	do Kumbakonam.	do	
	Pay of the puja maker of the temple.	18	0	0	do ...	do ...	Authority not traceable.	
	Airavathiswaraswami ...	384	0	0	do ...	Agent, Palace Devastanam, Tanjore.	Collector's order No. 197/7—5—66.	
	Virabadraswami Mahamal.	28	0	0	Once a year ...	Dharmakartha ...	Authority is not forth-coming.	This mahamai is an allowance in kind; but it is being paid in cash at the Collector's commutation rate of paddy. It may vary according to the *Rasi* rate for each fasli.
	Total ...	460	0	0				
(10) Sakwarambalpuram (Ammachattram).	Saptharishiswaraswami Koil.	45	0	0	Once in 6 months	Agent, Palace Devastanam Tanjore.	Collector's order No. 197/7—5—66.	

Name of Chattram and village from which the amounts are paid.	Name of institution for which payment is made.	Amount due annually.			In what instalments the amount is paid.	To whom paid.	Authority under which payment is made.	Remarks.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		RS.	A.	P.				
(10) Sakwarambalpuram (Ammachattram)—(*Continued.*)	Venugopalaswami Koil ...	170	1	4	Once in 6 months	Managing Member Devastanam Committee, Kumbakonam.	Collector's order No. 197, dated 7—5—66.	
	Papavaneswaraswami temple.	22	14	4	do ...	do ...	do	
	Ammani Amma temple ...	1	0	2	do ...	do ...	do	
	Sundaravinayakaswami...	7	0	2	do ...	do ...	do	
	Kamsavadhamandagapadi of Sri Varadarajaswami temple at Thepperumanallur	14	0	0	Once a year ...	Trustee of the Temple	District Board resolution No. 23, dated 11—1—08.	This amount is being paid from the provision under "Feeding charges" of the chattram.
	Total ...	260	0	0				
(11) Mohanambalpuram (Rajamadam).	Santhana Rajagopalaswami Koil.	2,102	0	0				
	Sri Viswanathaswami Koil.	529	0	0				

Pillayar Koil ...	38	7	0	Once in 6 months.	Managing Member Devastanam Committee, Tanjore.	Authority is not traceable.	
Vijaya Hanumar Koil ...	61	7	0				
Omudayar Koil ...	82	6	0				
Thatchiamman Koil ...	20	12	0				
Abhaya Varadiswara swami Koil at Adirampatnam.	54	0	0				
Pattabhi Ramasamikoil at Panchanda Mohanambalpuram.	42	0	0				
Total ..	2,930	0	0				
Bavasami mutt, Tanjore..	54	0	0	do	Trustee of the mutt		
Ranganathaswami Koil of Srirangam.	54	0	0		Stanikar of the temple		
Akilandeswaraswami koil of Thiruvanakkaval.	54	0	0				
Sabapathiswami Koil of Chidambaram.	54	0	0		do ...		
Varadarajaperumal Koil of Adirampatnam.	54	0	0				
Arunachaleswaraswami Koil of Tiruvannamalai.	54	0	0				
Sheik Allauddin Darga of Adirampatnam.	45	0	0		Trustee of the Darga		
Panchanadeswaraswami Koil at Tiruvadi.	29	8	0	Once a year ...	Trustee of the temple.		
Total ...	398	8	0				
Grand Total ...	3,328	8	0				

Name of Chattram and village from which the amounts are paid.	Name of institution for which payment is made.	Amount due annually.			In what instalments the amount is paid.	To whom paid.	Authority under which payment is made.	Remarks.
1	2	3			4	5	6	7
		RS.	A.	P.				
(12) Sulakshanambalpuram (Ammani chattram).	Sundara Kothanda Ramaswami Koil.	1,535	0	0	Once in 6 months	Managing Member Devastanam Committee, Tanjore.		
	Akshayapuriswaraswami Koil.	48	0	0	do ...	do ...		
	Sri Viswanatha Swami Koil of Pattukkottai.	72	0	0	do ...	Trustee of the temple.		
	Mariamman Koil of Saluvanayakan patnam	54	0	0	do ...	do ...		
	Sri Thiagarajaswami Koil of Tiruvalur.	11	0	0	do ...	Sthanikam of the temple		
	Total ...	1,720	0	0				
(13) Dropadambalpuram (Manamelkudi)	Pattabhi Ramaswami Koil	11	0	0	do ...	Managing Member Devastanam Committee, Tanjore.		

(14) Rajakumarambal puram (Minisal).	Arunachaleswaraswami Koil.	493	0	0	do ...	do ...	Authority Is not traceable.	
	Pillayar Koil ...	28	2	6				
	Vira Hanumar Koil ...	10	13	0				
	Vijaya Hanumar Koil ...	10	13	0				
	Viramahakali amman Koil.	37	5	6				
	Thiyathur Eswaran Koil...	14	0	0				
	Picture of Darmadevathai	10	1	0				
	Pattabhi Ramaswami Koil of Panchanada Mohanambalpuram.	101	0	0				
	Varadarajaperumal Koil.	10	13	0				
	Total ...	716	0	0				
	Panchanadeswaraswami Koil, Tiruvadi.	30	0	0	Once a year ...	Trustee of the temple ..		
	Thiagarajaswami Koil of Tiruvalur.	27	0	0	Once in 6 months	Sthanikam of the temple.		
	Venkatramanaswami Koil of Tirupati.	108	0	0	do ...	Trustee of the temple.		
	Total ...	165	0	0				
	Grand Total ...	881	0	0				

Abstract.

(1) Mukthambalpuram Chattram (Orattanadu)	2,052	0	0
(2) Vennar	250	14	0
(3) Sreyas	20	0	0
(4) Rajakumaraboyi (Surakkottai)	202	0	0
(5) Sydambalpuram	46	0	0
(6) Nadar	134	0	0
(7) Yamunambalpuram (Nidamangalam)	180	0	0
(8) Mahadevapatnam	48	0	0
(9) Rajasambalpuram (Darasuram)	460	0	0
(10) Sakwarambalpuram Chattram (Amma chattram)	260	0	0
(11) Mohanambalpuram (Rajamadam)	3,328	8	0
(12) Sulakshanambalpuram (Ammani Chattram)	1,720	0	0
(13) Dropadambalpuram (Manamelkudi)	11	0	0
(14) Rajakumarambalpuram (Mimisal)	881	0	0
Total ...	9,593	6	0

Appendix XVIII.

Statement showing the amount of permanent Jodi, Quit-rent, Kaval fees &c., payable to Government from the Chattram funds

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi, Quit-rent, Kaval fees &c.	Amount payable. Annually. RS.	A.	P.	(a) Water rate, land cess etc. RS.	A.	P.	Reference to authority for payment, such as T. D. or G. O. or resolution of the District Board	Remarks.
Mukthambalpuram ...	Tanjore Taluk ...	Pudur Kasba	Kaval fees ...	2	6	10	77	7	10	T. D. 425	
		Kilavannipattu	do ...	24	11	5	90	15	5	1,363	
		Melavannipattu	do ...	9	5	5	40	9	9	426	
		Pudur	do ...	42	0	0	196	0	9	423	
		Kannandangudi Melaiyur ...	do ...	77	2	7	279	13	3	1,362	
		Thennamanadu	do ...	82	10	1	340	14	4	424	
		Neivasal Tenpadi ...	do ...	...	...	...	35	2	11	Nil.	
	Kumbakonam ...	Umayalpuram	do ...	200	7	7	2,520	5	0	T. D. 2,098	
		Kunanjeri	Quit-rent ...	1,798	0	0	418	15	1	2,156	
		Nathamudayancheri ...	do ...	...	...	...	31	3	5	Nil.	
	Pattukkottai ...	Aladikumalai	Kaval fees ...	59	12	10	14	3	2	T. D. 17	
		Nadiambalpuram	do ...	0	4	0	...	...	...	801	
		Pattukkottai ...	do ...	...	...	...	4	8	3	Nil.	

(a) The amounts in this column vary from year to year.

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi, Quit-rent, Kaval fees &c.	Amount payable. Annually RS.	A.	P.	Water rate, land cess etc. RS.	A.	P.	Reference to authority for payment such as T. D. or G. O. or resolution of the District Board.	Remarks.
Mukthambalpuram ...	Pattukkottai ...	Rangojiappa Thottam ...	Kaval fees.	...	...	...	1	5	0	Nil.	
		Maharajasamudram ...	do ...	...	...	...	1	1	0	Nil.	
		Total ...	...	2,296	12	9	4,052	9	2		
Sydambalpuram ...	Tanjore ...	Ramasamikattalai ...	do ...	9	3	1	13	0	0	Nil.	
		Kandithambattu	do ...	8	13	10	49	12	10	Nil.	
		Total ...	...	18	0	1	62	12	10		
Rajakumaraboyi ...	Do ...	Annappanpettai ...	do ...	...	...	...	82	8	11	Nil.	
Mahadevapatnam ...	Do ...	Kizhakadukavel	do ...	8	3	2	15	10	0	T. D. 565	
		Kizhasithakadu	do ...	14	2	4	46	11	5	604	
	Mannargudi ...	Ullikottai	do ...	1	2	9	8	11	8	687	
		Total ...	...	23	8	3	71	1	1		
Rajasambalpuram ...	Kumbakonam ...	Darasuram	do ...	82	1	4	574	11	5	2,096	
Sakwarambalpuram ...	Do ...	Ammachattram	do ...	10	11	0	60	0	1	707	
		Sarangapanipettai... ...	do ...	3	11	9	98	12	1	2,088	
		Maruthadi	do ...	0	13	5	5	0	10	2,045	
		Thepperumanallur... ...	do ...	128	8	6	1,757	8	1	708	
		Total ...	...	143	12	8	1,921	5	1		

Yemunambalpuram ...	Mannargudi ...	Nidamangalam town ...	do ...	69	1	0	419	11	8	T. D. 695
		Pazhaya Nidamangalam ...								624
		Sithamalli	do ...	16	10	[illegible]	43	4	8	576
		Kizhpadi								
		Ottagudi	do ...	40	5	0	...	...	...	577
		Perambur	do ...	60	3	2	887	2	2	622
		Mullavasal	do ...	48	3	9				623
		Mullavaneswaran Kattalai ...	...	8	6	3				625
		Total ...	...	242	13	10	1,350	2	6	
Nachiarkoil ...	Kumbakonam ...	Nachiarkoil	...	...	...	...	0	3	2	...
Panchanada Mohanambalpuram.	Tanjore ...	Kalyanapuram 1st Sethi —	...	...	...	...	11	4	5	...
		Kizhkovil pathu	...	...	...	...	13	10	11	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	24	15	4	...
Kalyanamahal ...	Tanjore ...	Tiruvadi ...	Quit-Rent including excess charge & Kaval fees.	21	14	7	...	...	...	1101
			do ...	21	8	0	...	...	...	1105
			do ...	0	2	5	...	...	...	1151
			do ...	9	9	0	...	...	...	1154
			do ...	10	1	8	...	...	...	1165
			do ...	24	10	6	...	...	...	1174

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi Quit-rent Kaval fees &c.	Amount payable. Annually.			Amount payable. Water rate, land cess etc.			Reference to authority for payment such as T. D. or G. O, or resolution of the District Board.	Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Kalyanamahal ...	Tanjore ..	Tiruvadi ...	Quit-Rent including excess charge & Kaval fees.	5	9	11	...	...	...	T. D. 1176	
			do ...	12	2	11	...	...	...	1180	
			do ...	3	8	0	...	...	...	1207	
			do ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1252	
			do ...	15	0	0	...	...	...	1311	
			do ...	87	9	6	...	...	...	1320	
			do ...	1	14	2	...	...	...	1324	
			do ...	5	11	0	...	...	...	1370	
			do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1420	
		Total ...	...	223	6	11	270	3	8		
		Tiruppayanam ...	Quit-Rent & Jodi.	36	2	5	25	11	9	988	
			do ...	4	4	10	2	11	5	1172	
			do ...	4	4	1	2	6	5	1224	
			do ...	0	13	2	0	7	11	1225	

		do ...	4	0	8	2	6	2	1230
		do ...	3	15	8	2	8	6	1231
		do ...	3	15	5	2	3	8	1232
		do ...	4	0	2	2	9	8	1233
		do ...	4	5	0	2	7	9	1271
	Total ...	...	65	13	5	43	9	3	
Rayampettai	...	Quit-Rent & kaval fees.	18	13	6	21	8	9	1861
Uppukachipettai	...	do ...	0	14	5	0	4	9	179
		do ...	0	14	4	0	4	8	180
		do ...	0	14	4	0	4	7	181
		do ...	0	14	4	0	4	6	182
		do ...	0	14	4	0	4	5	183
		do ...	0	14	4	0	4	5	184
		do ...	0	5	7	0	1	8	248
		do ...	0	8	3	0	2	10	249
		do ...	0	8	2	0	2	10	250
		do ...	0	14	5	0	4	10	252
		do ...	0	14	5	0	4	10	253
		do ...	0	14	5	0	4	9	254
		do ...	9	0	0	5	1	8	339
	Total ...	...	18	7	4	8	2	9	

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi, Quit-rent Kaval fees &c.	Amount payable. Annually.			Water rate, land cess etc.			Reference to authority for payment such as T. D. or G. O. or resolution of the District Board.	Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Kalyanamahal ...	Tanjore ...	Peramur	Qait-rent & Jodi.	0	6	1	...	..	..	T. D. 30	
			do ...	0	7	0	...	.	..	38	
			do ...	2	2	5	...	..	.	661	
			do ...	6	11	7	...	.	.	673	
			do ...	7	15	1	...	...	...	686	
			do ...	1	15	5	...	...	...	698	
			do ...	7	11	3	...	..	...	711	
			do ...	2	8	0	...	...	...	719	
			do ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	728	
			do ..	6	12	0	...	...	...	737	
			do ...	72	5	2	...	...	...	770	
			do ...	0	6	5	...	...	...	780, 781, 784	Joint patta with other Inamdars.
			do ...	1	1	0	...	...	...	930	
			do .	2	12	0	...	...	...	937	
			do ...	11	8	0	...	...	...	939	
			do ...	4	1	4	...	...	...	1039	

			do ...	0	2	3	...	...	...	1050
			do ...	9	0	0	...	...	...	1261
			do ...	13	15	9	...	...	...	1263
			do ...	34	12	0	...	...	...	1272
			do ...	11	0	11	...	...	...	1273
		Total ...	...	200	11	9	260	5	1	
	Perumbuliyur ...	...	Quit-rent & Jodi. ...	4	8	0	...	...	...	752
			Kaval fees ...	0	4	4	...	...	...	
			Quit-rent & Jodi. ...	3	8	0	...	...	...	764
			Kaval fees ...	1	4	10	...	...	...	
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	864
			Kaval fees ...	1	2	8	...	...	...	
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	10	0	0	...	...	...	941
			Kaval fees ...	4	4	0	...	...	...	
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	4	0	0	...	...	...	787
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	7	8	0	...	...	...	992
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	5	0	0	...	...	...	997

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi, Quit-rent, Kaval fees &c.	Amount payable. Annually RS.	A.	P.	Water rate, land cess etc. RS.	A.	P.	Reference to authority for payment such as T. D. or G. O. or resolution of the District Board.	Remarks.
Kalyanamahal ...	Tanjore ...	Perumbuliyur ...	Quit-rent & Jodi ...	6	0	0	...	..	..	T. D. 1003	
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	3	0	0	...	...	...	1056	
			Kaval fees ...	12	14	3	...	...	...		
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	8	8	0	...	...	...	1063	
			Quit-rent & Jodi ...	2	0	0	...	...	.	1253	
		Total ...	...	77	14	1	69	6	10		
		Grand Total ...	...	605	8	0	673	4	4		
Mohanambalpuram ...	Pattukkottai ...	Mahilankottai	do ...	24	14	5	110	9	4	744	
		Rajamadam	do ...	10	10	0	37	11	0	743	
		Do Shrotriam ...	do ...	8	15	0	35	10	6	742	
		Pudukottai including Adirampatnam	do ...	61	1	10	87 277	12 4	0 1	684	
		Kuthadivayal	do ...	11	15	0	80	3	4	685	
		Kurichi	do ...	39	1	10	218	5	3	700	

		Pannavayal	do ...	100	9	11	388	3	4		706
		Kasangadu	do ...	32	11	11	48	6	2		852
		Sundaram	do ...	14	12	10	84	2	7		698
		Mannangadu	do ...	47	9	6	...	...	...		579
		Palanjur	do ...	53	5	3	...	...	...		597
		Narasingapuram	do ...	2	4	8	...	...	...		596
		Thokkalikadu	do ...	24	9	3	...	...	...		616
		Do Pugal Inam ...	do ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	
		Pattuvanachi	do ...	10	4	0	...	...	...		615
		Soundranayagipuram ...	do ...	24	9	0	...	...	...		598
		Euripurakkarai Thamarankottai. ...	do ...	122	13	10	...	...	...		599
		Thambikkinallavankottai group :—	Kaval fees & Jodi.	147	1	11	...	...	...		788
		Melakadu	do ...	...	...	...	459	8	11	...	
		Vadakadu	do ...	...	...	...	490	12	2	...	
		Maravakadu	do ...	...	...	...	446	9	5	...	
		Pudukottagam	do ...	...	...	...	611	11	7	...	
	Tirutturaipundi.	Tuarikadu	do ...	...	...	...	1281	5	7	...	
		Total ...	...	738	7	4	4,658	3	3		
Sulakshanambalpuram ...	Pattukkottai ...	Vilangulam	do ...	152	8	7	611	0	7		688
		Rudrachintamani	do ...	18	0	2	37	8	6		751

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi, Quit-rent, Kaval fees &c.	AMOUNT PAYABLE. Annually.			(a) Water rate, land cess etc.			Reference to authority for payment, such as T. D. or G. O. or resolution of the District Board	Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Sulakshanambalpuram ...	Pattukkottai ...	Sikankadu	Kaval fees & Jodi.	7	1	0	18	8	2	T. D. 701	
		Vellazhankadu	do ...	21	2	2	49	3	6	686	
		Anayavayal	do ...	3	11	1	6	15	6	710	
		Kasavayal Pugal	do ...	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	
		Kasavayal	do ...	39	0	2	56	9	0	702	
		Merpanaikadu	do ...	73	2	7	413	8	10	709	
		Do Pugal ...	do ...	0	2	6	...	.	...	...	
		Valayanvayal and Ammani chattram ...	do ...	0	6	6	2	2	10	...	
		Arantangi thottam ...	do ...	1	3	4	...	...	...	711	
		Pazhukkadu	do ..	17	0	5	34	3	4	687	
		Nannavayal	do ...	6	15	5	14	9	8	752	
		Zambimahadevi	do ..	...	...	...	4	2	8	Nil.	
		Total ...	...	340	6	1	1,248	8	7		
	Tanjore ...	Kadakadappai	Kaval fees...	26	5	11	196	15	2	T. D. 605	

		Kulichapattu	do ...	29	10	10	147	5	0		402
		Palliyeri	do ...	49	11	0	469	0	11		1443
		Total ...	...	446	1	10	2061	13	8		
Dropadambalpuram ...	Pattukkottai ...	Manamelkudi	do ...	100	1	7	397	15	2		853
		Vichur	*do* ...	50	2	10	...	...	...		604
		Karabathikottai	do ...	37	8	7	73	3	8		749
		Kizhapapanur	do ...	19	3	2	20	3	2		748
		Melapapanur	do ...	23	3	11	...	...	...		604
		Manthangudi	do ...	11	14	0	24	4	2		745
		Thandalai ...	do ...	0	3	8	...	...	...	...	
	Tanjore ...	Ramanathapuram ...	do ...	92	13	11	288	1	4		566
		Total ...	...	335	3	8	803	11	6		
Rajakumarambalpuram...	Do ...	Telungangudikadu ...	do ...	...	...	...	4	10	5	Nil.	
	Pattukkottai ...	Alathur	do ...	51	6	3	67	3	8	T. D.	704
		Velivayal	do ...	49	13	8	67	14	8		763
		Kanur	do ...	6	1	5	...	...	...		750
		Echangudi	do ...	6	10	8	10	2	2		787
		Pazhangulam	do ...	23	3	6	26	7	2		694
		Thiyattur	do ...	54	7	9	86	2	8		699
		Thazhanur	do ...	53	12	1	63	4	2		697

Name of Chattram.	Name of Taluk.	Name of village.	Nature of dues, such as, Jodi Quit-rent Kaval fees &c.	AMOUNT PAYABLE. Annually.			AMOUNT PAYABLE. Water rate, land cess etc.			Reference to authority for payment such as T. D. or G. O, or resolution of the District Board.	Remarks.
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Rajakumarambalpuram...	Pattukkottai ...	Vettivayal	Kaval fees ...	13	10	5	...	...	...	T. D. 696	
		Thakkadivayal	do ...	8	3	9	9	0	0	746	
		Vizhimangalam	do ...	22	1	11	48	14	10	690	
		Veliyathur	do ...	17	6	7	35	5	4	692	
		Pazhayavettivayal ...	do ...	...	...	...	16	12	0	...	
		Seruvali	do ..	8	15	7	10	11	0	693	
		Muruganivayal	do ...	15	13	4	...	...	...	620	
		Porasakudi	do ...	9	10	7	...	...	...	605	
		Sundaranayakipuram *alias* Puduvettivayal.	do ...	6	6	3	7	9	2	689	
		Pallivayal	do ...	13	13	6	22	4	0	764	
		Soundranayakipuram ...	do ...	8	8	2	16	2	10	715	
		Narasingapuram	do ...	8	0	9	13	2	4	714	
		Kopazhangulam	do ...	6	2	2	13	10	6	695	
		Ramachandrapuram ...	do ...	3	10	2	3	10	4	713	
		Amaradakki	od ...	54	9	9	87	5	0	703	
		Kolattur	do ...	26	10	5	40	2	8	756	

		Veluvur	do ...	13	15	8	11	1	6	778
		Chatrampatnam	do ...	0	5	6	0	7	6	747
		Maruthipatnam	do ...	1	0	4	...	...	...	691
		Mimisal	do ...	23	15	10	...	...	...	605
		Kolendram	do ...	73	14	10	1	0	4	Nil.
		Kanadu	do ...	53	14	9	...	...	...	Nil.
		Total ...	...	626	5	7	653	0	3	
Rameswaram ...	Pattukkottai ...	Vadaseri	do ...	71	8	0	312	4	2	T. D. 581
Malliam ...	Mayavaram ...	Malliam sarvamanyam ...	Quit rent & Kaval fees.	70	7	2	29	10	0	T. D. 979
		Do Sircar land ...	Assessment.	0	1	0	0	0	1	Nil.
		Total ...	...	70	8	2	29	10	1	
		Grand Total ...	...	5,710	7	4	17,358	8	9	

Appendix XIX.

Statement showing the money allowances due from Government on account of chattrams.

Name of chattram.	Amount due.	In what instalments.	From what village or Treasury.	Order of Government under which the allowance is paid.	Remarks.
(1) Vennar	4,200—0—0	For each fasli.	Tanjore Sub Treasury.	Orders not traceable.	Nos. 4 to 7 vary every year as they are grants for schools and dispensaries.
(2) Sreyas	3,500—0—0				
(3) Rajakumaraboyi..	1,650—0—0				
(4) Mohanambalpuram.	310—0—0	do	Pattukkottai		
(5) Sulakshanambalpuram.	70—0—0				
(6) Dropadambalburam.	70—0—0				
(7) Rajakumarambalpuram.	70—0—0				
(8) Rameswaram ...	1,498—5—7	do	Huzur Treasury Tanjore.		
Total ...	11,368—5—7				

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Appendix XX.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred for special festivals observed in the chattrams under the control of the Tanjore District Board.

Serial No.	Name of festival.	Orattanadu.			Sreyas.			Vennar.			Darasuram.			Ammachattram.			Nidamangalam.			Sydambalpuram.			Mahadevapatnam.			Kanji house.			Kasangulam.			Rajamadam.			Ammanichattram.			Manamelgudi.			Mimisal.			Kalyanamahal.			Malliam chattram.		
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Kalanjiapravesam (First entry into Granary) ...	0	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	8	0	12	10	0	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	9	1	0	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	New year's day ...	7	3	9	...	...	...	4	7	8	2	7	5	3	1	9	2	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	5	0	0	1	6	11	1	6	11	1	6	11	7	12	10	0	4	6
3	Akshayatritiya ...	9	0	4	11	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	3	8	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	11	8	2	11	8	2	11	8	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Avaniyavittam (Yajurvedam.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	4	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do (Rigvedam) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	4	0	7	1	0	7	1	0	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Krishnajayanti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	0	14	4	1	8	10	...	...	...	0	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	3	1	4	11	1	4	11	1	4	11	4	13	7	...	...	...
7	Vinayaka chathurthi ...	12	14	0	3	9	9	1	10	5	2	14	8	1	12	9	2	10	8	1	10	6	0	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	5	0	9	11	0	9	11	0	9	11	6	6	8	1	6	2
8	Sarasvatipuja ...	6	12	9	2	9	0	1	14	2	2	4	5	1	9	10	2	7	1	1	3	6	0	10	7	...	...	...	0	9	11	4	13	1	0	9	11	0	9	11	0	9	11	3	0	2	1	2	4
9	Thulapuranam ...	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15	9	7	10	3	6	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	3	5	9	5	5	9	5	5	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dipavali	49	14	6	14	8	1	8	11	4	6	15	4	9	9	7	18	9	9	1	13	4	0	9	2	22	15	9	...	...	...	19	8	8	1	12	11	1	12	11	1	12	11	7	3	7	0	12	6
11	Brindavana puja ...	6	1	9	3	13	3	...	...	...	3	9	2	0	14	2	3	7	10	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	1	15	10	1	15	10	1	15	10	1	9	4	1	1	0
12	Dhanurmasam ...	6	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	9	3	11	2	4	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	2	10	10	2	10	10	2	10	10	18	2	1	...	...	...
13	Pongal or Sankaranthi...	36	12	1	12	11	2	8	9	6	7	8	5	6	8	1	10	14	0	0	9	1	0	12	6	20	10	3	...	...	...	3	13	8	3	9	9	3	9	9	3	9	9	8	14	7	0	14	0
14	Mahavyathipatham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	2	11	3	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	6	3	5	10	3	5	10	3	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Kolatta Javantharai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	4	1	10	4	1	10	4	1	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Kaman Pandigai ...	3	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	0	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	1	12	11	1	12	11	1	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Subadra Kalyanam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sita Kalyanam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Ramayana Pattabhishekam.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Vana bhojanam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	11	3	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Eri Nirai Kolam (Amman Pujai) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Enadi Amman Koil Samaradhanai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Ekadasi	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Dwadasi	19	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Sri Visvanathaswami's 5th day festival ...	3	0	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Do Car festival ...	4	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Muktaboyi's Ceremony.	80	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	11	...	...	...
28	Karthigai	7	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pushyam	4	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Amavasaya	6	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Avani Amavasaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Thai Amavasaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	8	...	...	...
33	Sivaratri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	9	1	3	9	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Saptarishiswaraswami festival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	1	...	...	...
35	Navaratri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Hanumantha Jayanthi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Kamsavadha Mandapapadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Yemunambal Puja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Sri Ramanavami ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Pillaiyar Udvasanam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Aranmanai Sadara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Venugopalaswami festival ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Sri Parimala Ranganathaswami Mandapapadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	9
44	Kadamugam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	6	...	...	...
45	Annabhishekam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	3	...	...	...
46	Niramani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	...	...	...
47	Saptastanam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	10	2	...	...	...
	Total ...	277	8	0	48	14	11	25	5	1	48	15	10	77	14	10	90	3	8	7	5	7	3	10	11	43	10	0	2	10	2	96	8	5	40	3	3	46	15	10	40	0	6	470	[illegible]	10	5	12	3

Sanctioned in D. B. R. Nos. 23, dated 14th January 1908 and 36, dated 18th July 08.

Appendix XXI.

Statement of Receipts on account of Endowments for the year 1907—08.

Designation of endowments	Opening balance.	Government contribution.	Other contributions.	Interest including interest on Government Securities	Rents & produce of land and market fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the year.	Total including opening balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
1. Muktambalpuram.	2,117	85	466	2,886	36,721	1,084	40,775	43,358	
2. Vennar ...	5,926	4,200	...	...	138	47	4,385	10,311	
3. Sreyas ...	5,744	3,500	...	5	1,439	51	4,995	10,739	
4. Kanji house ...	...	...	1,043	901	...	...	901	1,944	
5. Rajakumaraboi & 6. Sydambalpuram	5,327	1,650	...	25	1,533	501	3,759	9,086	
7. Nadar ...	972	...	...	19	907	176	1,192	2,074	
8. Panchanada-mohanambalpuram	1,619	...	...	...	288	...	288	1,907	
9. Yemunambal-puram	33.466	65	...	1,731	8,951	956	11,703	45,169	
10. Mahadevapatnam	4,817	...	...	9	1,410	56	1,475	6,292	
11. Sakwarambal-puram	31,979	...	...	1,673	1,21,225	727	14,625	46,604	
12. Rajasambal-puram	5,687	...	...	11	4,875	189	5,075	10,762	
13. Nachiarkoil ...	106	...	...	...	59	1	60	166	
14. Malliam ...	3,881	...	...	1	958	15	974	4,855	
15. Mohanambal-puram	6,708	...	...	3,679	49,951	19,541	73,171	79,879	
16. Kasangulam ...	...	...	1,047	793	...	9	9	1,056	
17. Sulakshanambal-puram	6,359	80	...	569	26,002	778	27,653	34,012	
18. Dropadambal-puram	3,603	65	...	339	14,635	564	15,833	19,436	
19. Rajakumarambal-puram	5,428	65	...	339	16,672	539	17,615	23,043	
20. Rameswaram ...	...	1,499	4,622	38	2,843	49	4,429	9,051	
Total ...	1,23,739	11,209	7,178	12,678	1,79,657	25,283	2,28,827	3,59,744	
21. Kalyanamahal ...	3,539	285	...	7,704	11,092	151	19,232	22,771	

Appendix XXII.

Statement showing the demand, collection and balance of Land Revenue and miscellaneous items of Revenue of the Tanjore District Board Chattrams (cash) for the official year 1907—08.

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Amount written off as irrecoverable.	Balance.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS.										
Interest on Government securites-	... ...	8,396 7 4	8,396 7 4	... ...	8,396 7 4	8,396 7 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Money rent on lands, value of produce & rent in kind, as per statement of 1906-07 Rs. 57684-7-6. Deduct the value of (Rs. 2011—2—0) paddy collected and included in the demand at 1 Re. per kalam in the D. C. B. of north range Rs. 2011-2-8. Net Rs. 55673-4-10.	55673 4 10	186135 13 4	241809 2 2	38286 8 0	171112 1 7	(a) 209398 9 7	...	Ar. 5268 15 4 Cur. 40 5 3	12117 13 6	14983 6 6	27101 4 0

Items.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Amount written off as irre-coverable.	Balance.		
	Arreara.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Money allowances due from Government.	...	11,208 11 0	11,208 11 0	...	11,208 11 0	11,208 11 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	55673 4 10	205740 15 8	261414 4 6	38286 8 0	190717 3 11	229003 11 11	... Ar. Cur.	5268 15 4 40 5 3	12117 13 6	14983 6 6	27101 4 0

(*a*) Receipts as per Treasury account ... ... 2,09,222—11— 4

Deduct excess collections accrued during the year ... 274—10— 6

Net collection .. 2,08,948— 0—10

Add adjustment of excess collections &c. ... ... 450— 8— 9

Total ... 2,09,398— 9— 7

Details for arrears.

1906—07	1,610— 8— 7
1905—06	288— 2— 1
1904—05	42—13— 1
1903—04	123—10— 6
1902—03	128— 4— 8
1901—02	7— 2— 4
1900—01	109— 5— 0
1899—00 to 1906—07 Parithikottai.	9,807—15— 3
	12,117—13— 6

Appendix XXIII.

Statement showing the demand collection and balance of grain-rent of the Tanjore District Board Chattrams for the official year 1907—08.

Item.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission	Amount written off as irrecoverable.	Balance.			Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	K. M 1/16	
Rent in kind ...	3,012 9 15	49,478 2 1	52,491 0 0	3,012 9 15	30,924 11 5	33,937 9 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,413 0 12	5,413 0 12	*
	Quantity of paddy commuted into cash at the end of F. 1316 as per terms of Muchalkas ...				13,140 2 0	13,140 2 0						
				Total ...	44,065 1 5	47,077 11 4						

* Out of this K. 2088--5—14 was subsequently collected in kind and the remainder was commuted into cash according to the terms of the muchalkas and taken into the cash D. C. B. Statement.

Appendix XXIV.

Statement showing the Yearwar & Itemwar particulars of the balance (shown in appendix XXII.)

Items.	Arrears.																									Current (1907—08.)			Grand Total.		
	1899—00 to 1900—01.			1901—02.			1902—03.			1903—04.			1904—05.			1905—06.			1906—07.			Total.									
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9				10			11		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Collected or adjusted after the close of the year ...	27	4	5	...	...	...	5	4	7	6	12	2	7	15	0	21	14	11	151	6	3	220	9	4		3,042	8	4	3,263	1	8
2. Adjustable from excess collections, deposits or other heads of accounts &c, but not yet adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		15	4	0	15	4	0
3. A. Considered irrecoverable or of doubtful recovery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	3	1		29	15	0	31	2	1
B. Already recommended for remission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		114	8	8	114	8	8
4. Arrears under enquiry or correspondence including amounts embezzled ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Collections suspended or postponed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...

Items.	ARREARS.																								Current (1907—08.)			Grand Total.		
	1899—00 to 1900—01.			1901—02.			1902—03.			1903—04.			1904—05.			1905—06.			1906—07.			Total.								
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
6. A. Amount under demand.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,259	0	9	8,259	0	9
B. Amount under attachment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	7	2	9	1,986	3	9	1,993	6	6
7. Other Items	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Amount covered by Court decrees ...	1062	13	10	7	2	4	123	0	1	116	14	4	8	8	0	175	5	9	553	13	1	2,047	9	5	299	1	3	2,346	10	8
B. Amount involved in suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	692	11	0	692	11	0	368	4	6	1,060	15	6
C. Amount for which suits should be filed ...	8827	2	0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	2	1	12	2	80	0	0	8,910	10	4	261	2	4	9,171	12	8
D. Amount to be collected amicably	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	9	8	6	9
8. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	11	8	48	11	8	54	5	1	103	0	9
A. Interest on arrears of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	11	89	1	3	73	8	9	166	3	11	444	4	1	610	8	0
B. Court fees stamp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	23	0	0	106	6	0	123	6	0
Total ...	9917	4	3	7	2	4	128	4	8	123	10	6	42	13	1	288	2	1	1,610	8	7	12,117	13	6	14,983	6	6	27,101	4	0

Appendix XXV.

Statement showing the beriz of the chattram villages under the control of the Tanjore District Board for Faslis 1315 to 1317.

FASLI 1315.

Number.	Chattrams.	Total extent: Dry. (A. C.)	Total extent: Wet. (A. C.)	Total extent: Total. (A. C.)	Beriz: In kind. (K. M. 1/16)	Beriz: In money. (RS. A. P.)	Total settled demand in cash. (RS. A. P.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Mukthambalpuram	6,809 63	2,066 0	8,875 63	16,008 8 5	18,855 4 11	37,813 6 1
2	Vennar ...	4 12	5 56	9 68	... ...	197 0 11	197 0 11
3	Sreyas ...	27 63	3 66	31 29	... ...	1,247 4 0	1,247 4 0
4	Rajakumaraboyi...	... 8	49 52	49 60	317 2 10	78 3 3	439 8 3
5	Sydambalpuram...	742 38	99 40	841 78	171 3 0	1,464 14 9	1,657 9 3
6	Nadâr ...	9 90	5 44	15 34	51 6 8	279 9 3	366 8 4
7	Panchanada-mohanambalpuram	3 55	18 67	22 22	... ...	298 15 5	298 15 5
8	Mahadevapatnam.	127 31	139 53	266 84	727 5 14	405 1 5	1,438 10 7
9	Sakwarambal-puram.	357 19	689 45	1,046 64	10,177 0 0	2,484 9 4	14,599 6 11
10	Rajasambalpuram.	163 84	409 20	573 4	3,650 4 15	1,505 1 1	5,697 12 6
11	Nachiarkoil ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	60 14 0	60 14 0
12	Yemunambal-puram ...	96 45	1,099 55	1,196 0	11,925 10 5	2,153 6 7	15,426 4 4
13	Kalyanamahal ...	31 91	379 92	411 83	7,845 8 5	1,147 11 0	11,368 15 9
14	Mohanambal-puram ...	2,335 75	8,048 30	10,384 5	8,998 5 11	30,194 15 11	43,542 13 10
15	Sulakshanambal-puram ...	2,415 87	2,266 2	4,681 89	8,981 7 7	8,276 6 0	22,832 6 5
16	Dropadambal-puram ...	2,162 34	1,219 46	3,381 80	3,456 6 9	6,437 10 6	12,404 3 1
17	Rajakumarambal-puram ...	424 86	2,560 30	2,985 16	4,509 4 4	8,730 0 0	17,056 2 0
18	Rameswaram ...	1,366 54	661 23	2,027 77	... ...	2,582 15 8	2,582 15 8
19	Kasangulam ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
20	Malliam ...	10 47	33 50	43 97	590 0 0	562 11 6	1,586 0 0
	Total ...	17,089 82	19,754 71	36,844 53	77,411 2 0	86,862 11 6	1,90,616 13 4

FASLI 1316.

Number.	Chattrams.	Total extent: Dry. (A. C.)	Total extent: Wet. (A. C.)	Total extent: Total. (A. C.)	Beriz: In kind. (K. M. 1/16)	Beriz: In money. (RS. A. P.)	Settled demand: Paddy collected in kind. (K. M. 1/16)	Settled demand: Cash demand. (RS. A. P.)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Mukthambalpuram	5,949 23	1,746 89	7,696 12	16,067 2 11	18,897 9 2	4,764 10 3	31,522 12 2
2	Vennar ...	4 12	5 56	9 68	... ...	193 10 9	... ...	193 10 9
3	Sreyas ...	27 58	3 66	31 24	... ...	1,307 3 5	... ...	1,307 3 5
4	Rajakumaraboyi...	0 8	49 52	49 60	314 9 5	299 7 7	311 0 0	306 6 7
5	Sydambalpuram...	757 96	99 49	857 45	171 3 0	1,466 0 5	171 3 0	1,466 0 5
6	Nadâr ...	6 79	5 44	12 23	68 6 8	331 8 9	68 6 8	331 8 9
7	Panchanada-mohanambalpuram	3 55	18 67	22 22	... ...	298 15 5	... ...	298 15 5
8	Mahadevapatnam.	127 31	139 53	266 84	726 4 1	415 15 0	284 0 7	1,219 1 6
9	Sakwarambal-puram.	357 19	689 44	1,046 63	9,875 10 4	2,449 7 11	2,979 11 1	10,180 1 7
10	Rajasambalpuram.	161 68	409 20	570 88	3,652 5 9	1,667 1 5	1,535 0 0	4,137 11 9
11	Nachiarkoil ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	73 14 0	... ...	73 14 0
12	Yemunambal-puram ...	96 45	1,099 55	1,196 0	11,969 11 7	2,094 9 6	770 1 0	14,721 8 0
13	Kalyanamahal ...	32 39	379 97	412 36	7,930 10 12	1,235 5 11	3,969 3 0	7,430 3 10
14	Mohanambal-puram ...	2,347 56	8,052 33	10,399 89	9,655 3 4	33,917 13 4	6,959 11 4	39,938 14 6
15	Sulakshanambal-puram ...	2,397 70	2,272 38	4,670 8	9,352 11 10	9,277 8 5	6,625 9 9	14,801 13 0
16	Dropadambal-puram ...	2,164 81	1,220 47	3,385 28	5,309 2 10	6,680 4 5	2,367 11 12	12,930 6 7
17	Rajakumarambal-puram ...	425 52	2,604 78	3,030 30	6,829 9 9	7,577 12 2	4,985 3 15	11,405 0 4
18	Rameswaram ...	1,371 31	661 46	2,032 77	... ...	2,573 4 5	... ...	2,573 4 5
19	Kasangulam ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
20	Malliam ...	10 66	34 74	45 40	590 0 0	562 5 3	220 0 0	1,256 1 3
	Total ...	16,241 89	19,493 8	35,734 97	82,514 6 10	91,319 13 3	36,012 11 11	1,56,094 10 3
					Add value of paddy at Rs. 1—2—0 per kalam ...		...	40,827 1 3
							Total cash ...	1,96,921 11 6

FASLI 1317.

Number.	Chattrams.	Total extent: Dry. (A. C.)	Total extent: Wet. (A. C.)	Total extent: Total. (A. C.)	Beriz: In kind. (K. M. 1/16)	Beriz: In money. (RS. A. P.)	Settled demand: Paddy collected in kind. (K. M. 1/16)	Settled demand: Cash demand. (RS. A. P.)
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Mukthambalpuram	5,521 96	1,746 89	7,268 85	16,026 0 0	20,197 15 8	4,810 11 1	33,193 14 5
2	Vennar ...	4 12	5 56	9 68	... ...	178 14 4	... ...	178 14 4
3	Sreyas ...	27 24	3 66	30 90	... ...	1,523 12 1	... ...	1,523 12 1
4	Rajakumaraboyi...	0 8	49 52	49 60	314 5 1	79 11 4	218 9 0	329 7 6
5	Sydambalpuram...	770 73	100 66	871 39	171 3 0	1,259 12 9	171 3 0	1,259 12 9
6	Nadâr ...	6 79	5 44	12 23	68 6 8	636 12 4	58 6 8	636 12 4
7	Panchanada-mohanambalpuram	3 55	18 67	22 22	... ...	323 0 5	... ...	323 0 5
8	Mahadevapatnam.	127 31	139 53	296 84	781 0 1	500 12 9	... ...	2,165 11 7
9	Sakwarambal-puram.	357 19	689 44	1,046 63	10,048 0 12	2,760 10 6	2,771 9 9	11,264 15 2
10	Rajasambalpuram.	161 68	409 20	570 88	3,655 4 5	1,297 11 7	1,512 9 0	3,835 6 4
11	Nachiarkoil ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	61 4 0	... ...	61 4 0
12	Yemunambal-puram ...	93 23	1,071 60	1,164 83	11,827 11 8	2,385 13 3	926 6 0	24,925 12 10
13	Kalyanamahal ...	32 39	379 97	412 36	8,104 10 4	1,561 13 10	3,245 6 14	10,711 7 11
14	Mohanambal-puram ...	2,347 56	8,064 50	10,412 6	7,354 8 5	46,539 13 3	4,990 6 7	52,500 0 10
15	Sulakshanambal-puram ...	2,398 7	2,272 38	4,670 45	8,211 3 5	10,410 13 3	5,186 10 1	17,545 11 6
16	Dropadambal-puram ...	2,165 98	1,220 53	3,386 51	747 11 3	6,419 12 8	393 5 14	7,305 15 4
17	Rajakumarambal-puram ...	429 82	2,599 80	3,029 62	1,685 10 13	3,699 10 2	1,020 10 15	4,830 10 1
18	Rameswaram ...	1,371 31	661 46	2,032 77	... ...	2,654 15 2	... ...	2,654 15 2
19	Kasangulam ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
20	Malliam ...	10 66	34 74	45 40	590 0 0	549 10 0	150 0 0	1,484 10 0
	Total ...	15,829 67	19,473 55	35,303 22	69,587 3 1	1,03,042 11 4	25,457 10 5	1,76,732 2 7
					Add value of paddy at Rs, 1—2—0 per kalam ...		...	28,639 14 4
							Total cash ...	2,05,372 0 11

Appendix XXVI.

Statement of expenditure on account of Endowments for the year 1907—08.

Designation of endowments.	Allotted for public works.	Cost of supervision and tools and plant.	Fixed charges.	Contingent charges.	Allotted for education.	Allotted for dispensaries.	Allotted for other purposes.	Repayment of loan.	No. of travellers fed.	Cost of feeding	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Mukthambalpuram ...	1,219	252	12,361	16,320	1,374	2,977	...	...	1,83,865	8,845	43,348	10
2. Vennar ...	37	8	520	419	...	...	...	...	32,753	1,956	2,940	7,371
3. Sreyas ...	335	69	871	327	...	...	...	...	27,129	1,956	3,558	7,181
4. Kanjihouse ...	...	...	98	18	...	900	...	...	58,999	928	1,944	...
5. Rajakumaraboyi & 6. Sydambalpuram	16	3	871	609	...	...	...	...	15,142	615	2,114	6,972
7. Nadar ...	17	4	93	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	1,703
8. Panchanadamohanambalpuram ...	44	9	18	25	...	...	...	...	412	50	146	1,761
9. Yemunambalpuram ...	361	74	3,142	2,148	815	3,463	18,326	...	71,700	3,507	31,836	13,333
10. Mahadevapatnam ...	158	33	198	161	...	...	...	...	4,939	218	768	5,524
11. Sakwarambalpuram ...	50	11	1,914	6,291	...	1,640	21,622	...	48,363	2,841	34,369	12,235
12. Rajasambalpuram ...	668	138	856	785	...	...	1,183	...	29,397	1,856	5,486	5,276

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Designation of endowments.	Allotted for public works.	Cost of supervision and tools and plant.	Fixed charges.	Contingent charges.	Allotted for education.	Allotted for dispensaries.	Allotted for other purposes	Repayment of loan.	No. of travellers fed.	Cost of feeding	Total.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS,	RS,	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
13. Nachiarkoil ...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	126
14. Malliam ...	254	52	244	190	...	...	...	...	6,792	292	1,032	3,823
15. Mohanambalpuram ...	3,860	794	8,765	12,398	1,878	1,990	110	...	1,62,255	9,019	38,814	41,065
16. Kasangulam ...	65	13	225	59	...	...	...	...	11,925	693	1,055	1
17. Sulakshanambalpuram	931	191	2,337	4,807	...	1,597	1,047	...	51,383	2,312	13,222	20,790
18. Dropadalmbapuram ...	1,112	229	1,738	2,893	...	1,472	...	...	48,135	2,186	9,630	9,806
19. Rajakumarambalpuram ...	1,129	232	1,710	2,656	...	1,045	...	...	48,055	2,257	9,029	14,014
20. Rameswaram ...	363	75	1,405	1,445	...	...	...	...	59,198	5,763	9,051	...
Total ...	10,619	2,187	37,366	51,848	4,067	15,084	42,288	...	8,60,442	45,294	2,08,753	1,50,991
Kalyanamahal ...	537	...	2,182	1,781	1,924	5,103	1,043	...	...	6,957	19,527	3,244

Appendix XXVII.

Statement showing the number of persons fed in the Tanjore District Board Chattrams, during the official year 1907—08.

No.	Names of endowments.	Pravanikai-dars.	Poor rationers.	Pensioners.	Travellers.	School boarders.	Servants remunerated in kind.	Total.
1	Muktambalpuram ...	...	29,504	1,064	38,903	97,617	16,777	1,83,865
2	Vennar ...	...	10,411	1,098	15,917	...	5,327	32,753
3	Sreyas ...	366	12,531	1,474	8,363	...	4,395	27,129
4	Kanji house ...	...	365	...	57,174	...	1,460	58,999
5	Rajakumaraboyi and Sydambalpuram ...	...	...	...	9,563	...	5,579	15,142
6	Panchanada Mohanambalpuram.	...	...	...	412	...	...	412
7	Yemunambalpuram ...	...	16,461	1,068	31,308	15,710	7,153	71,700
8	Mahadevapatnam ...	342	...	..	3,892	...	705	4,939
9	Sakwarambalpuram ...	366	16,648	366	23,296	...	7,687	48,363
10	Rajasambalpuram ...	1,809	5,766	1,081	13,521	...	7,220	29,397
11	Malliam ...	...	...	...	6,792	...	...	6,792
12	Mohanambalpuram ...	3,643	39,084	1,442	57,429	57,033	3,624	1,62,255
13	Kasangulam ...	720	634	...	10,571	...	...	11,925
14	Sulakshanambalpuram ...	2,184	15,086	...	32,659	...	1,454	51,383
15	Dropadambalpuram ...	2,196	14,227	738	29,580	...	1,394	48,135
16	Rajakumarambalpuram ...	2,928	14,358	1,526	28,049	...	1,194	48,055
17	Rameswaram ...	...	...	...	59,198	...	...	59,198
	Total ...	14,554	1,75,075	9,857	4,26,627	1,70,360	63,969	8,60,442

Appendix XXVIII.

Statement showing the strength of School boarders and Free-scholars on the 31st March 1908.

No.	Name of School	Number of boarders.	Number of Free-scholars.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Orattnad B. M. School.u ...	103	16	119	
2	Rajamadam B. M. School. ...	110	...	110	
3	Nidamangalam Girls School. ...	21	...	21	
	Total ...	234	16	250	

Appendix XXIX.

Statement Showing the number of patients treated in the Medical institutions maintained out of the Chattram funds during the year 1907—08.

No.	Names of Institutions.	Number treated.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Orattanadu	7,864	
2	Nidamangalam	9,699	
3	Manamelgudi	6,621	
4	Mimisal	4,698	
5	Ammani Chattram	5,178	
6	Tiruvadi	16,220	
7	Aiyampettai	8,136	
8	Tirukkattuppalli	13,585	
	Total ...	72,001	

Appendix XXX.

Statement showing the Civil and Summary Suits filed by and against the Chattram Department in 1907—08.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Names of Parties.		Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
			Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.			
			Summary Suits of Southern Range.				
1	Deputy Collector's Court, Mannargudi.	S. S. 371 to 420 of 1906, 439 to 473 of 06.	District Board ...	Tenants of Mahilankottai.	To enforce acceptance of patta for fasli 1315.	Decided in favor of the District Board.	
2	Do ...	421 to 430 of 06, 474 to 503 of 06.	do ...	do of Pudukottagam.	do do ...	do do	
3	Do ...	432 to 438 of 06	do ...	do of Kurichi.	do do ...	do do	
4	Do ...	431 of 06.	do ...	Gadianchetti and others of Vilangulam.	do do ...	do do	
5	District Court, Tanjore.	A. S. 13 of 07.	Virappa Chetti ...	District Board ...	To cancel the attachment for rent due for fasli 1314.	do do	
6	Do ...	A. S. 54 of 07	Vaithilingam Pillai ...	do ...	do do ...	do do	
7	Deputy Collector's Court, Pattukkottai.	S. S. 254 to 259 of 07.	District Board ...	Tenants of Kurichi ...	To enforce acceptance of pattas for fasli 1316.	do do	
8	Do Mannargudi.	S. S. 110 to 122 of 07.	do ...	do of Thuraikadu.	do do ...	do do	

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Names of Parties.		Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
			Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.			
9	Deputy Collector's Court, Pattukkottai.	S.S. 262 to 294, 490, 601 to 610 of 07.	District Board ...	Tenants of Palayavettivayal, &c., villages.	To enforce acceptance of pattas for fasli 1316.	Of these suits, S. S. Nos. 275 & 277 of 07 were pending at the close of the year.	
10	Do ...	S. S. 771, 772, 1060 and 1061 of 07.	Vaithilingam Pillai ...	District Board ...	To cancel the attachment for rent due for fasli 1315 and 1316	Decided against the District Board (under appeal).	
11	Do ...	S. S. 1059 of 07.	Krishnaiyer ...	do ...	do ...	do do	
12	Do ...	S. S. 5 of 08.	do ...	do ...	do ...	Pending.	

Civil suits of Southern Range.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.	Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
1	Sub Court, Tanjore...	O. S. 6 of 1906.	Annamalai Tevan & four others of Thuraikadu.	District Board ...	To declare Kudikani. right to certain lands in Raman kottagam tank.	Decided in favor of the District Board	
2	Do ...	O. S. 14 of 1906.	Veriah Tevan of do. and two others	do ...	do do ...	do	
3	High Court, Madras..	S. A. 466 of 06.	Arunachalam Chetti	District Board ...	Objecting to the occupation of the water spread of the Pannavayal tank.	Pending in the High Court.	
4	Do ...	L.P. A. 2 of 07.	Chinnakolandai Marakayar of Muthupettai.	do ...	To declare Kudikani right to a piece of land in Thuraikadu.	Decided in favor of the District Board.	

5	District Munsif's Court, Pattukottai.	S. C. 387 of 07 & connected suits.	District Board ...	Tenants of Thambikottai.	To recover value of trees cut without permission in Thambikottai.	do
6	Do ...	S. C. 1468 of 07	do ...	Ponnusami Chetti of Rajamadam	To recover damages, sustained by the department in a re-sale of certain lands.	do
7	Sub Court, Tanjore.	S. C. 29 of 08.	do ...	Gopala Row of Pudukottai Ullur.	To recover the rent due for fasli 1314.	do
8	District Munsif's Court, Pattukkottai	S. C. 48 of 08	do ...	Sevanthala Rowtha Tevan of Melakadu.	To recover the value of trees cut without permission.	Decided in favor of the District Board.
9	Sub Court, Tanjore...	S. C. 1637 of 07	do ...	Sinnathurai Tevan of Thuraikadu.	do ...	Amount fully collected.
10	District Munsif's Court, Pattukkottai	O. S. 326 of 07	Naina Mahammed Hajiar of Adirampatnam.	District Board ...	Boundary dispute of Thokkalikadu garden	Pending
11	District Court, Tanjore.	A. S. 856 and 869 of 07.	Annamalai Tevan & other tenants of Thuraikadu.	do ...	To declare Kudikani right to certain lands in Ramankottagam tank.	do
12	Do ...	A. S. 78 to 80, 125, 189 to 191, 199 of 08	Chidambara Tevan and other tenants of Mahilankottai & other villages.	do ...	Appealing against the order of the Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai ejecting them from their holdings for non-acceptance of pattas.	Pending
13	District Munsif's Court, Pattukkottai	S. C. 277 of 08.	District Board ...	Hajiar of Pudukottai Ullur.	To recover the value of trees cut without permission.	Decided in favor of the District Board.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Names of Parties.		Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
			Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.			
			Summary suits of Northern Range.				
1	Deputy Collector's Court, Mannargudi	S. S. 22 of 06.	District Board ...	Kuppa Reddi ...	To enforce acceptance of patta for fasli 1315.	Withdrawn.	
2	Do ...	S. S. 23 of 06.	do ...	74 Saminathaiyar ...	do ...	Decided in favor of the District Board	
3	Do ...	S. S. 24 of 06.	do ...	do ...	do ...	do	
4	District Court, Tanjore.	A. S. 563 of 06	74 Saminathaiyar ...	District Board ...	Appeal against the decision in S. S. 11 of 06.	do	
5	Do ...	A. S. 6 of 07.	District Board ...	Her Highness Jeejamba Boyee Sahib.	Do in S. S. Nos. 151, 152 and 154 of 06 on the file of the Deputy Collector's Court, Mannargudi	do	
6	Do ...	A. S. 7 of 07.	do ...	do ...	do ...	do	
7	Do ...	A. S. 8 of 07.	do ...	do ...	do ..	do	
8	Do ...	A. S. 9 of 07.	do ...	Chidambara Konan...	Do in S. S. No. 154, 155, 158 and 160 of 06 on the file of do.	Decided against the District Board.	
9	Do ...	A. S. 10 of 07.	do ...	Susai Nadavi ...	do ...	do	

10	Do ...	A. S. 11 of 07.	do ...	Karuppa Nadavi ...	do ...	do
11	Do ...	A. S. 12 of 07.	do ...	Periyan ..	do ...	do
12	Sub Collector's Court Kumbakonam.	S. S. 1 of 07.	do ...	Sithalakshimi Ammal.	To enforce acceptance of patta for fasli 1316.	Decided in favor of the District Board.
13	Deputy Collector's Court, Tanjore.	S. S. 2 of 07.	do ...	Tholappa Vannian ..	do ...	Decided against the District Board.
14	Do ...	S. S. 3 of 07.	do ...	Govinda Thanjiran ...	do ..	Decided in favor of the District Board.
15	Do ...	S. S. 4 of 07.	do ...	Veerasami Vannian	do ...	Decided against the District Board.
16	Do ...	S. S. 5 of 07.	do ..	Sembiyansenai ...	do ...	Decided in favor of the District Board.
17	Do ...	S. S. 6 of 07.	do ...	Kannusami Tevan ...	do ...	Decided against the District Board.
18	Do ...	S. S. 7 of 07.	do ..	Chidambara Konan..	do ...	do
19	Do ...	S. S. 8 of 07.	do ...	Karuppa Nadavi ..	do ..	do
20	Do ...	S. S. 9 of 07.	do ...	Vala Ponnan ..	do ...	do
21	Do ...	S. S. 10 of 07	do ...	Arumuga Ambalagaran.	do ...	do
22	Do ...	S. S. 11 of 07	do ...	Narasimhachari ..	do ..	Decided in favor of the District Board.
23	Do Mannargudi...	S. S. 7 of 07	do ...	Kailasaiyar ..	do ...	Withdrawn.
24	Do Tanjore ...	S. S. 15 of 07.	do ...	Govinda Pillai ...	do ...	Decided against the District Board.
25	Do ...	16 of 07	do ..	Seenuvannian ...	do ...	do in favor of the District Board.

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Names of Parties.		Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
			Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.			
26	Deputy Collector's Court, Tanjore.	17 of 07	District Board ...	Kannusami Vandayan.	To enforce acceptance of patta for fasli 1316.	Decided in favor of the District Board.	
27	Do ...	18 of 07	do ...	Susai Nadavi ...	do ...	do against the District Board	
28	Do ...	19 of 07	do ...	Periyan ...	do ...	do	
29	Do ...	20 of 07	do ...	Chockalinga Pillai ...	do ...	Do in favor of the District Board	
30	Do ...	21 of 07	do ...	Onthachia Pillai ...	do ...	do	
31	Do ...	22 of 07	do ...	Saminathaiyar ...	do ...	do	
32	Do ...	23 of 07	do ...	do ...	do ...	do	
33	Do ...	24 of 07	do ...	Her Highness Jeejamba Boyee Sahib.	do ...	do	
34	Do ...	25 of 07	do ...	Receiver and Manager, Palace Estate, Tanjore.	do ...	Decided against the District Board.	
35	Do ...	26 of 07	do ...	do ...	do ...	do	
36	Sub Collector's Court, Kumbakonam	S. S. 353 of 07.	do ...	Saminathaiyar ...	do ...	Decided in favor of the District Board.	
37	Do ...	S. S. 423 of 07.	do ...	Thangathammal and another.	do for fasli 1317.	do	

38	Do ...	S. S. 411 of 07	Pattam Vaithinatha Aiyar, ...	District Board ...	To set aside the attachment made for the rent due for fasli 1316.	do
39	Do ...	S. S. 1 of 08	District Board ...	Pattam Vaithinatha Aiyar and Rengasami Aiyangar.	To enforce acceptance of patta for fasli 1317.	do
40	District Court, Tanjore.	A. S. 132 of 07	do ...	Receiver and Manager, Palace Estate, Tanjore.	Appeal against the decisions in S. S. 25 and 26 of 07.	Decided against the District Board.
41	Do ...	A. S. 133 of 07	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
42	High Court, Madras,	S. A. 40 of 08	Her Highness Jeejamba Boyee Sahib.	District Board ...	Do in A. S. No. 6 to 8 of 07.	Pending
43	Do ...	S. A. 41 of 08	do ...	do ...	do ...	do
44	Do ...	S. A. 42 of 08	do ...	do ..	do ...	do
45	Sub Collector's Court, Kumbakonam,	Ejectment application in S. S. 1 of 08.	District Board ...	P. Vaithinatha Aiyar and Rengasami Aiyangar.	do ...	Decided in favor of the District Board.
			Civil suits of Northern Range.			
1	District Munsif's Court, Tanjore.	O. S. 92 of 06	Muthusami Odayan.	District Board ...	To get refund of certain sale amount.	Decided against the District Board.
2	High Court, Madras.	C. R. P. 155 of 1906.	Appavu Odayan ...	do ...	Appeal against the decision in S. C. 672 of 05, Sub-Court, Tanjore.	do
3	District Munsif's Court, Tanjore.	O. S. 311 of 06	Doraisami Odayan ...	do ...	To recover the costs paid to the District Board in O. S. No. 568/1893 and appeal thereon.	do

Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Names of Parties.		Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
			Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.			
4	Sub.Court, Tanjore.	S. C. 2376 of 06	District Board ...	Thangathammal and another.	To recover the arrears of rent due for faslis 1314 and 1315.	Decided in favor of the District Board.	
5	District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi.	S. C. 1390 of 06	do ...	Lakshmiammal ...	Do 1309 and 1311.	do	
6	Sub-Court, Tanjore.	S. C. 360 of 07.	do ...	Pattam Vaithinatha Aiyar.	Do 1315 ...	do	
7	District Munsif's Court, Tanjore.	O. S. 260 of 07.	do ...	Venkatachala Chetti.	To get possession of a garden.	do	
8	Do Tiruvadi ...	S. C. 371 of 07.	do ...	Hussain Moideen Sahib.	To recover the arrears of rent under a bond.	do	
9	Do Tanjore ...	O. S. 4 of 07.	do ...	Krishnasami Pillai ...	For the recovery of mesne profits of a shop.	do	
10	Sub-Court, Tanjore...	A. S. 242 of 07.	Anantha Padmanaba Dikshidar.	District Board ...	Appeal against the decision in O. S. 61/06, District Munsiff's Court, Tiruvadi.	Decided partially against the District Board.	
11	Do ...	A. S. 243 of 07.	Venkatavaraha Dikshidar.	do ...	Appeal against the decision in O. S. 67 of 06 Dt. Munsiff's Court, Tiruvadi.	do	

12	Do ...	A. S. 244 of 07.	Venkatavaraha Dikshidar	do ...	do in O. S. 68 of 06	do
13	Do ...	A. S. 245 of 07.	Ramasami Dikshidar	do ...	do O. S. 78 of 06...	do
14	District Munsif's Court, Tanjore.	S. C. 741 of 07.	District Board ...	Pakkiri Tevan and another.	To recover the value of trees cut by him.	Decided in favor of the District Board.
15	Do ...	O. S. 280 of 07.	Receiver & Manager Palace Estate, Tanjore.	District Board, Tanjore.	To get possession of certain land.	Pending
16	Sub-Court, Tanjore	S. C. 1760 of 07	District Board ...	Sivasubrahmania Aiyer.	To recover the arrears of rent for fasli 1316	Decided in favor of the District Board.
17	Disirct Munsif's Court, Tanjore.	O. S. 523 of 07.	do ...	Rengaiya Rajali and others.	To recover the arrears due under a debt bond.	do
18	Do ...	O. S. 528 of 07.	do ...	Mukkappa Malisuthi and others.	do ...	do
19	Do ...	O. S. 529 of 07.	do ...	Ramalinga Manavalan and others.	do ...	do
20	Do ...	O. S. 530 of 07.	do ...	Govinda Rajali and others.	do ...	do
21	Do ...	O. S. 531 of 07.	do ...	Kaliaperumal Manavalan.	do ...	do
22	Do ...	O. S. 532 of 07.	do ...	Sivasami Manavalan and others.	do ...	do
23	Do ..	O. S. 533 of 07.	do ...	Doraisami Kandyan and others	do ...	do
24	Do ...	O. S. 534 of 07.	do ...	Venkatachala Nanthiyan.	do ...	do

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Serial No.	Name of Court.	No. of the suit.	Names of Parties.		Nature of the suit.	Result of the suit.	Remarks.
			Plaintiff or appellant.	Defendant or Respondent.			
25	District Munsiff's Court, Tanjore.	O. S. 535 of 07.	District Board ...	Kandaperumal Sennabiran.	To recover the arrears due under a debt bond.	Decided in favor of the District Board.	
26	Do ...	O. S. 536 of 07.	do ...	Darmalinga Manavalan and others.	do ...	do	
27	Do Tiruvadi ...	O. S. 406 of 07.	Rengasami Iyengar.	District Board ...	To cancel the attachment and sale of certain land in Umayalpuram.	Pending	
28	Do Tanjore ...	O. S. 563 of 07.	District Board ...	Thiagaraja Pillai and 2 others.	To get pessession of a shop and a site	do	
29	Do ...	S. C. 501 of 07.	do ...	Appandai Mudali ...	To recover the loss sustained in the re-sale of a site in Sreyas.	Decided against the District Board.	
30	Do ...	S. C. 548 of 07.	do ...	Rasuasari ...	Do in Orattanadu.	Do. in favor of the District Board.	

Appendix XXXI.

Statement showing the details of investments in Government Pro-Notes &c., made up to October 1908 from Endowment Funds.

No.	Name of endowment.	1904—05.	1905—06.	1906—07.	1907—08.	1908—09.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Muktambalpuram Chattram ...	39,900	8,900	...	...	...	48,800
2	Kanji House ,, ...	25,800	...	...	...	...	25,800
3	Yemunambalpuram ,, ...	47,300	...	...	18,000	5,000	70,300
4	Sakwarambalpuram ,, ...	46,900	...	...	17,000	15,000	78,900
5	Kalyanamahal ,, ...	2,18,400	...	...	...	...	2,18,400
6	Mohanambalpuram ,, ...	56,900	...	...	...	30,000	86,900
7	Droupadambalpuram ,, ...	4,900	...	...	...	...	4,900
8	Sulakshanambalpuram ,, ...	9,900	...	...	...	...	9,900
9	Rajakumarambalpuram ,, ...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
	Total ...	4,50,000	8,900	...	35,000	60,000	5,53,900

Appendix XXXII.

Memorandum on the investigation of the Chattram irrigation works.

1. *The existing irrigation works and their condition.* There are 86 irrigation works under the management of the Chattram Department in the Pattukkottai division, consisting chiefly of tanks and channels, with a total ayacut of nearly 10,760 acres. These works are far from being really efficient, the efforts of the Department in the past having been confined to providing for immediate requirements without any definite plan of work. This, coupled with an inadequate provision of funds, is mainly answerable for existing defects.

2. *The aim of investigation.* The aim of the investigation is to place the irrigation works in a thorough state of efficiency, by determining requirements, after a scientific investigation and by subsequently carrying out actual repairs, as funds permit. The proposed investigation will proceed on the lines of the Tank Restoration Schemes of the Madras P. W. D. and will determine the standards in regard to each work. Plans and estimates will then be drawn up. The scope of the investigation will include, not only improvements to existing tank bunds, surplus weirs and sluices, but also the enlargement of their storage capacity and the consideration of supplementary sources of supply, wherever accessible, in the form of jungle streams and rivers.

3. *The programme of work.* For the purpose of investigation, the tank areas adverted to above have been divided into ten "ranges," named after important Chattram villages in the neighbourhood of the tanks, (vide Statement A appended). Although the method of classification known as "grouping according to drainage basins" is the most scientific, the arrangement actually adopted is better suited to the conditions of isolated tanks, like those now in question. The work of the investigation consists in :—

(1) Preparing a general range map, showing the relative positions of the irrigation tanks, in the part of the minor basin covered by the Chattram tanks of each range, with their water-spreads and ayacuts, water-courses, channels, roads, village sites etc.;

(2) Preparing a sketch or "group map", showing the position of individual Chattram tanks in relation to the other members of the same group and showing their surplus courses;

(3) Taking necessary levels and surveys of the bund of the supply channel (if any) and of the water-spread;

(4) Determining the standards to be maintained, in regard to the F. T. L., M. W. L., top of bund, top width of bund and side-slopes;

(5) Calculating hydraulic details, in regard to the catchment area, the maximum flood discharge to be provided for, the capacity of the tank at F. T. L., the total annual storage required, etc.;

(6) Determining the details of irrigation, in regard to the total ayacut, average cultivation and proposed ultimate area;

(7) Drawing up plans and estimates for the necessary surplus works and sluices and for repairs and improvements to the existing bunds, sluices and weirs;

(8) Drawing up plans and estimates for repairs and improvements to supply channels, if any;

(9) Collecting financial particulars in regard to the existing revenue and as to any increased revenue which may result from the proposed works (*vide* Statement B);

(10) Drawing up a permanent scientific record of the results of the investigation, in the form of "Descriptive Memoirs", as a basis for future maintenance, extensions, improvements, etc.

4. *The progress of the investigation.* The present staff of the investigation party, consisting of an Overseer and a Draftsman, commenced their operations on the 13th April 1908 and have, by this time, completed two of the main ranges, *i.e.*, Pannavayal and Ammanichattram, which consist of 13 large irrigation works, covering an ayacut of about 3,900 acres (Vide Statement B). Seventy three works remain, affecting an ayacut of about 6,900 acres (Vide Statement A.) Plans and estimates, aggregating Rs. 27, 380, have been prepared for six works. Seven estimates are under preparation.

5 *Anticipated results of the investigation.* Taking the thirteen works already dealt with in Statement B, it is found that an increase of about 430 acres in irrigable area and about 2,000 kalams in rent may be anticipated, as a return for the proposed works. Calculating on these data, it is believed that a return of 5 per cent. on the whole restoration estimate will not be wide of the mark. Their execution will also tend to increase the security of the existing revenues and the contentment of the tenants and may also be expected to increase the desire on the part of the tenants for entering into contracts of longer duration with the Department.

Enclosure A. to Appendix XXXII.

Statement showing the particulars of Ayacut and revenue of Chattram irrigation works under investigation by the special irrigation staff.

No. and name of Irrigation Range.	Name of chattram.	Name of village.	Name of the irrigation source.	Catchment area.		Ayacut.		Revenue including Fasaljasti & Tirvajasti.												Remarks.
								Fasli 1316						Fasli 1317.						
								In kind.			In cash.			In kind.			In cash.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9			10			11
				A.	C.	A.	C.	K.	M.	V.	RS.	A	P.	K.	M.	V.	RS.	A.	P.	
I Pannavayal Range ...	Mohanambalpuram.	Kurichi ...	1. Kurichi channel & tank ...	391	44	631	75	2,785	10	15	...	...	...	2,539	7	0	...	..	..	
		Pannavayal ...	2. Pannavayal channel and tank ...	477	89	1,364	40	4,288	1	6	...	..	...	1,954	9	10	...	...	.	
		Kuthadivayal ...	3. Kuthadivayal and	90	60	260	46	741	4	6	...	...	...	798	0	4	...	...	...	
			4. Salaikulam ...	29	60															
				989	53	2,256	61	7,815	4	11	...	...	.	5,292	4	14	...	...	...	
II Ammani Chattram Range ...	Sulakshanambalpuram.	Vilangulam ...	1. Vilangulam channel and tank ...	439	3	823	20													
			2. Ongulam ...	12	81	42	0	5,396	11	3	297	12	5	4,832	0	2	267	7	1	
			3. Pappankulam ...	3	65	12	80													
		Vellalankadu ...	4. Vellalankadu channel and tank ...	94	69	93	96	601	8	6	39	8	11	592	2	14	42	7	1	

		Sikankadu ...	5. Sikankadu ...	22	70	30	63	134	5	4	15	15	5	121	10	0	17	11	9
		Rudrachintamani ...	6. Rudrachintamani.	39	30	76	40	243	6	4	21	3	11	235	1	12	21	0	10
		Anayavayal ...	7. Anayavayal ...	18	84	21	86	70	7	12	4	6	3	...	...	...	108	2	10
		Pazhukadu ...	8. Pazhukadu ...	45	0	102	14	479	0	0	47	0	10	...	...	...	717	6	9
		Nannavayal ...	9. Nannavayal ...	16	60	37	49	1	4	6	72	7	3	1	4	6	72	7	3
				692	62	1,240	48	6,927	7	3	498	7	0	5,782	7	2	1,246	11	7
III Manamelkudi Range ...	Droupadambalpuram.	Manamelkudi ...	1. Manamelkudi Eri and channel ...	354	88	732	17	2,601	7	11	318	13	4	607	8	0	48	8	9
		Karagathikottai ...	2. Karagathikottai Eri and channel.	436	6	301	2	1,846	2	9	199	10	8	41	6	2	1	11	8
		Kilapappanur ...	3. Kilapappanur ...	64	47	104	89	425	3	4	37	8	4	24	5	12	...	...	...
		Manthangudi ...	4. Avadayan Eri ...	53	3	77	58	399	4	8	29	5	11	61	3	10	...	...	...
		Kasavayal ...	5. Kasavayal ...	231	65	304	44	0	10	5	834	5	0	2	4	3	671	0	2
				1,140	9	1,520	10	5,273	4	5	1,419	11	3	737	3	11	721	4	7
IV Mimisal Range...	Rajakumarambalpuram.	Alattur	1. Alattur channel	286	49	471	89	260	9	5	834	8	11	191	4	3	240	4	3
			1A. Do Endal and tank. ...	20	72														
		Velivayal ...	2. Naval Eri ...																
			3. Vilani Eri ...	376	40	308	53	1,110	2	9	83	12	9	196	8	15	...	...	...
			4. Velivayal Eri ...																
			5. do Endal ...	4	88														
		Pazhangulam ...	6. Pazhangulam Eri and channel ...	151	75	113	2	453	11	4	43	15	10	68	1	15	...	...	...

No. and name of Irrigation Range.	Name of chattram.	Name of village.	Name of the irrigation source.	Catchment area.	Ayacut.	Revenue including Fasaljasti & Tirvajasti. Fasli 1316. In kind.	Fasli 1316. In cash.	Fasli 1317. In kind.	Fasli 1317. In cash.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Thiyathur ...	7. Thiyathur Eri do.	403 98	329 63	1,275 7 11	98 8 10	16 9 1	0 0 10	
			8. do Endal and channel ...	4 44						
		Kolattur ...	9. Kolattur Eri and channel ...	261 2	140 54	438 9 13	0 5 2	429 7 4	... ...	
		Ramachandrapuram.	10. Ramachandra-puram Eri ...	12 36	14 26	18 8 8	... ...	18 8 8	... .	
				1,522 4	1,377 87	3,558 1 2	1,061 3 6	921 3 14	240 5 1	
V Amaradakki Range ...	Rajakumarambalpuram.	Thazhanoor ...	1. Thazhanoor Eri & channel ...	338 0	300 0	1,061 5 7	63 3 9	57 8 1	... ...	
		Pazhaya vettivayal...	2. Pazhaya vettivayal Eri ...	93 0	93 0	318 0 11	20 2 0	28 4 1	... ...	
		Thakkadivayal .	3. Thakkadivayal Eri.	62 0	62 0	92 1 8	23 2 5	1 7 0	... ...	
		Kopazhangulam ...	4. Kopazhangulam ...	43 0	43 0	214 8 14	22 12 1	3 10 8	... ...	
		Amaradakki ...	5. Amaradakki Eri ...	292 31	312 73	316 3 11	1,753 12 4	213 3 5	0 5 9	
			6. Endal near Kasia-madam ...	7 40						
			7. Sembodai Endal...	5 50						

		Kanur ...	8. Kanur Eri ...	149	24	41	85	3	6	8	206	0	6	28	11	7	...		
		Ichangudi ...	9. Ichangudi Eri ...	57	40	47	76	48	4	7	139	8	2	12	10	0	...	...	...
		Seruveli ...	10. Seruveli Eri ...	116	80	59	38	59	4	9	266	14	9	10	9	13	0	1	0
		Narasingapuram ...	11. Narasingapuram Eri ...	63	84	52	5	...	...	..	146	7	1	...	...	...	138	2	7
		Vizhimangalam ...	12. Vizhimangalam...	116	87	101	95	5	6	0	358	11	5	64	3	5	...	...	...
		Veliathur ...	13. Veliathur Endal.	111	83	154	51	620	9	11	...	...	...	49	2	10	...	...	...
		Soundaranayaki. puram	14. Soundaranayaki-puram endal ...	10	29			70	0	7	395	4	11	23	5	8	...	...	...
		Veluvur ...	15. Veluvur Eri ...	149	33	47	93	50	0	10	132	1	8	16	5	7	...	...	...
		Pallivayal ...	16. Pallivayal Eri ...	133	40	96	59	96	8	12	468	6	0	13	1	3	...	..	...
				1,750	21	1,412	75	2,957	1	3	4,996	7	1	523	10	4	138	8	4
VI Merpanaikadu Range ...	Sulakshanambalpuram.	Merpanaikadu ...	1. Periakulam ...	136	57	120	0	...	...	...	737	15	6	...	...	...	707	12	0
			2. Jagannatha Endal	9	11	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
			3. Kuthangudi Eri ...	28	81	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
			4. Pudukulam ...	61	60	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			5. K[illegible]ulam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				236	9	300	...	...	...	...	737	15	6	...	...	...	707	12	0

No. and name of Irrigation Range.	Name of chattram.	Name of village.	Name of the irrigation source.	Catchment area.	Ayacut.	Revenue including Fasaljasti & Tirvajasti, Fasli 1316, In kind.	Fasli 1316, In cash.	Fasli 1317, In kind.	Fasli 1317, In cash.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
VII Rajamadam North ...	Mohanambalpuram.	Mahizhankottai ...	1. Kunnilankuli Kulam ...	3 4						
			2. Pynkulam ...	3 94						
			3. Perumal Kulam ...	7 50						
			4. Pudukulam ...	3 43	169 69	... ...	725 11 0	77 6 15	... ...	
			5. Panayadikulam ...	10 40						
			6. Alagappan Odai ...	11 17						
			7. Sengan Odai ...	4 28						
			8. Panangulam ...	16 65						
				60 41	169 69	... ...	725 11 0	77 6 15	... ...	
VIII Do South ...	Mohanambalpuram.	Rajamadam ...	1. Nochikulam ...	10 85	141 71	0 7 8	702 2 4	58 5 13	... ...	
		Do Shrotriem ...	2. Sarvamaniam Eri..							
			3. Bhagirathi Kammoy ...	2 0						
			4. Melapurakulam ...	10 73						

			5. Keelapurakulam ...	8	20	137	89	14	5	5	545	9	6	44	10	10	...	...	...
			6. Kallichikulam ...	7	78														
			7. Bhavakulam ...	4	37														
				3	93	279	60	15	0	13	1,247	11	10	103	4	7	...	...	...
IX Adirampatnam Range ...	Monanambalpuram.	Adirampatnam ...	1. Manchakudi Eri...	34	5														
			2. Melavana Eri ...	53	10														
			3. Kasira Eri ...	44	77														
			4. Kesava Velan Odai ...	6	10														
			5. Kallichiamman Odai ...	26	65	407	98	...	...	...	1,539	13	0	...	...	...	1,454	4	9
			6. Vellaikulam ...	7	32														
			7. Ethiranaivellai kulam ...	12	40														
			8. Sippimurichan Eri	18	40														
			9. Sellakkurichi Eri.	276	98	271	0	...	...	...	1,133	10	3	...	...	...	1,402	3	9
			10. Manchankone Eri ...	65	60	...	...	...	...	...	618	4	9	...	...	...	597	9	5
			11. Kannukkutti Eri..	19	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			12. Pasukulam ...	3	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				568	97	678	98	...	...	...	3,291	12	0	...	...	...	3,454	1	11

No. and name of Irrigation Range.	Name of chattram.	Name of village.	Name of the irrigation source.	Catchment area.		Ayacut.		Revenue including Fasaljasti & Tirvajasti.												Remarks.
								Fasli 1316						Fasli 1317.						
								In kind.			In cash.			In kind.			In cash.			
1	2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9			10			11
X Thambikkottai ...	Mohanambalpuram.	Melakkadu ...	1. Aiyankulam Eri ...	51	55	286	17	...	...	...	1,536	5	9	...	...	...	1,479	3	5	
		Vadakadu ...	2. Ramankottagam Eri ...	185	2	474	40	1,520	10	5	447	6	5	1,508	1	3	428	7	1	
		Sundaram ...	3. Sundaram Eri ...	98	60	103	90	...	...	...	138	5	3	...	...	...	137	11	2	
		Maravakadu ...	4. Avanikulam Eri ...	103	85	162	65	...	...	...	1,389	11	1	...	...	...	1,362	10	8	
			5. Elusalai Eri ...	19	20	112	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6. Pumbalaimadai kulam ...	7	27	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			7. Adambai Odai kulam ...	8	10	46	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
				533	59	1,203	14	1,520	10	5	3,511	12	6	1,508	1	3	3,408	0	4	

Enclosure B. to Appendix XXXII.

Statement of Chattram Irrigation works under investigation by the special staff showing what has been done.

No. and Name of Range.	No.	Name of work	Present ayacut area.		Proposed ultimate area.		Present average collection during the last five years.						Expected increase in rent.						Estimated amount.	Remarks.
1		2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9	10
			AC.	C.	AC.	C.	K.	M.	V.	RS.	A.	P.	K.	M.	V.	RS.	A.	P.	Rs.	
Pannavayal.	1	Kurichi channel and tank ...	735	...	877	...	...	...	...	3,955	0	10	660	0	0	...	...	...	9,970	
	2	Pannavayal channel and tank ...	1,436	76	1,541	20	3,086	0	0	...	...	...	443	0	0	...	...	...	7,200	
	3	Kuthadivayal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,770	
	4	Salaikulam	245	85	261	65	637	6	0	...	...	...	110	11	0	...	...	...	550	
		Total ...	2,417	61	2,679	85	3,723	6	0	3,955	0	10	1,213	11	0	...	...	...	19,490	
Ammanichattram.	1	Vilangulam channel and tank ...																		
	2	Ongulam	818	62	877	21	4,982	9	5	791	11	5	331	8	7	18	4	11	6,740	Estimates under preparation.
	3	Pappangulam																		
	4	Vellalangadu channel & tank ...	89	50	111	57	551	4	0	206	0	11	122	8	2	8	5	10	1,150	
	5	Sikankadu	24	29	32	8	114	4	3	93	7	4	29	11	0	3	13	6	...	Investigation completed. Estimates under preparation.
	6	Rudrachinthamani	57	41	76	51	232	9	4	130	15	11	68	4	2	5	1	2	...	
	7	Anaiyavayal	13	30	36	50	57	10	9	47	6	2	95	4	5	5	8	10	...	
	8	Pazhukkadu	84	84	119	48	381	9	2	244	5	9	174	1	4	17	5	1	...	
	9	Nannavayal	33	20	44	16	1	4	5	92	11	7	...	...	...	20	12	0	...	
		Total ...	1,121	16	1,297	51	6,322	2	12	1,606	11	1	822	1	4	79	3	4	...	

Note.—A similar statement for the remaining ranges is under preparation.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES